



# Hongkong Daily Press

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號八零百七十九萬一第

日一初月七年酉辛

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1921.

四拜禮

號四月八年拾國民華中

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INTIMATIONS

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TIME-TABLE.

**WEEK-DAY.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "  
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "  
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "  
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "  
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "  
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.  
11.45 p.m.  
**SATURDAY.**  
Extra Car—12 midnight.

**SUNDAYS.**

7.30 a.m.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.  
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "  
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "  
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "  
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "  
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "  
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "  
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

**NIGHT CARS.**

As on Week-Days.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

**KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.**

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1921, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	
		Local	Local	Through	Express	Local	Local	Through	Express	Local	Local	Through	Express	Local	Local	Through	Express	Local	Local	Through	Express	
		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
CANTON (Tai Chi Yau)	dep.			8.00		8.15		8.30		8.45		9.00		9.15		9.30		9.45		10.00		10.15
SHREE LING	arr.			8.10		8.20		8.35		8.50		9.05		9.20		9.35		9.50		10.05		10.20
Shum Chan	arr.			8.20		8.30		8.45		8.60		8.75		8.90		9.05		9.20		9.35		9.50
Shum Chan	dep.			8.30		8.45		8.60		8.75		8.90		9.05		9.20		9.35		9.50		10.05
Shum Chan	arr.			8.40		8.55		9.10		9.25		9.40		9.55		9.70		9.85		10.00		10.15
Shum Chan	dep.			8.50		9.05		9.20		9.35		9.50		9.65		9.80		9.95		10.10		10.25
Shum Chan	arr.			9.00		9.15		9.30		9.45		9.60		9.75		9.90		10.05		10.20		10.35
Shum Chan	dep.			9.10		9.25		9.40		9.55		10.10		10.25		10.40		10.55		11.10		11.25
Shum Chan	arr.			9.20		9.35		9.50		10.05		10.20		10.35		10.50		10.65		10.80		10.95
Shum Chan	dep.			9.30		9.45		9.60		9.75		9.90		10.05		10.20		10.35		10.50		10.65
Shum Chan	arr.			9.40		9.55		10.10		10.25		10.40		10.55		10.70		10.85		11.00		11.15
Shum Chan	dep.			9.50		10.05		10.20		10.35		10.50		10.65		10.80		10.95		11.10		11.25
Shum Chan	arr.			10.00		10.15		10.30		10.45		10.60		10.75		10.90		11.05		11.20		11.35
Shum Chan	dep.			10.10		10.25		10.40		10.55		11.10		11.25		11.40		11.55		12.10		12.25
Shum Chan	arr.			10.20		10.35		10.50		11.05		11.20		11.35		11.50		11.65		11.80		11.95
Shum Chan	dep.			10.30		10.45		10.60		10.75		10.90		11.05		11.20		11.35		11.50		11.65
Shum Chan	arr.			10.40		10.55		11.10		11.25		11.40		11.55		11.70		11.85		12.00		12.15
Shum Chan	dep.			10.50		11.05		11.20		11.35		11.50		11.65		11.80		11.95		12.10		12.25
Shum Chan	arr.			11.00		11.15		11.30		11.45		11.60		11.75		11.90		12.05		12.20		12.35
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Shum Chan	dep.			11.30		11.45		11.60		11.75		11.90		12.05		12.20		12.35		12.50		12.65
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Shum Chan	dep.			14.30		14.45		14.60		14.75		14.90		15.05		15.20		15.35		15.50		15.65
Shum Chan	arr.			14.40		14.55		15.10		15.25		15.40		15.55		15.70		15.85		16.00		16.15
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Shum Chan	arr.			15.00		15.15		15.30		15.45		15.60		15.75		15.90		16.05		16.20		16.35
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Shum Chan	arr.			15.20		15.35		15.50		16.05		16.20		16.35		16.50		16.65		16.80		16.95
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Shum Chan	dep.			15.50		16.05		16.20		16.35		16.50		16.65		16.80		16.95		17.10		17.25
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Shum Chan	dep.			16.30		16.45		16.60		16.75		16.90		17.05		17.20		17.35		17.50		17.65
Shum Chan	arr.			16.40		16.55		17.10		17.25		17.40		17.55		17.70		17.85		18.00		18.15
Shum Chan	dep.			16.50		17.05		17.20		17.35		17.50		17.65		17.80		17.95		18.10		18.25
Shum Chan	arr.			17.00		17.15		17.30		17.45		17.60		17.75		17.90		18.05		18.20		18.35
Shum Chan	dep.			17.10		17.25		17.40		17.55		18.10		18.25		18.40		18.55		19.10		19.25
Shum Chan	arr.			17.20		17.35		17.50		18.05		18.20		18.35		18.50		18.65		18.80		18.95
Shum Chan	dep.			17.30		17.45		17.60		17.75		17.90		18.05		18.20		18.35		18.50		18.65
Shum Chan	arr.			17.40		17.55		18.10		18.25		18.40		18.55		18.70		18.85		19.00		19.15
Shum Chan	dep.			17.50		18.05		18.20		18.35		18.50		18.65		18.80		18.95		19.10		19.25
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Shum Chan	dep.			18.10		18.25		18.40		18.55		19.10		19.25		19.40		19.55		20.10		20.25
Shum Chan	arr.			18.20		18.35		18.50		19.05		19.20		19.35		19.50		19.65		19.80		19.95
Shum Chan	dep.			18.30		18.45		18.60		18.75		18.90		19.05		19.20		19.35		19.50		19.65
Shum Chan	arr.			18.40		18.55		19.10		19.25		19.40		19.55		19.70		19.85		20.00		20.15
Shum Chan	dep.			18.50		19.05		19.20		19.35		19.50		19.65		19.80		19.95		20.10		20.25
Shum Chan	arr.			19.00		19.15		19.30		19.45		19.60		19.75		19.90		20.05		20.20		20.35
Shum Chan	dep.			19.10		19.25		19.40		19.55		20.10		20.25		20.40		20.55		21.10		21.25
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Shum Chan	arr.			19.40		19.55		20.10		20.25		20.40		20.55		20.70		20.85		21.00		21.15
Shum Chan	dep.			19.50		20.05		20.20		20.35		20.50		20.65		20.80		20.95		21.10		21.25
Shum Chan	arr.			20.00		20.15		20.30		20.45		20.60		20.75		20.90		21.05		21.20		21.35
Shum Chan	dep.			20.10		20.25		20.40		20.55		21.10		21.25		21.40		21.55		22.10		22.25
Shum Chan	arr.																					





**HISTORY** tells us that the fighting Gladiators of ancient Rome healed their wounds and sores with precious herbal oils and balms, which are said to have knitted the damaged tissues together in miraculous fashion.

Though the highly-prized secrets of those precious healers were lost with the fall of Rome itself, the introduction of the great herbal balm, Zam-Buk, has furnished their true successor. It is so marvellously like them in its origin and in its effect. The

### Soothing and Healing

touch of Zam-Buk is to-day known the world over. Wherever there is a cut, burn or scald, a festering or poisoned sore, a patch of eczema, pimples or rash, Zam-Buk ends the trouble once and for all; the same with ulcers, ringworm and piles.

Zam-Buk contains No Trace Of Animal Fat or Mineral Poison. Every ingredient in Zam-Buk is scientifically tested in the chemists' laboratory before the pure rich herbal essences are refined and blended together in special silver-lined vessels. Never at any time during the process of manufacture is Zam-Buk touched by human hands.

Nothing else known to Science performs such marvellous healing or dispels disease from the tissues so quickly and so thoroughly as Zam-Buk does; it is absolutely

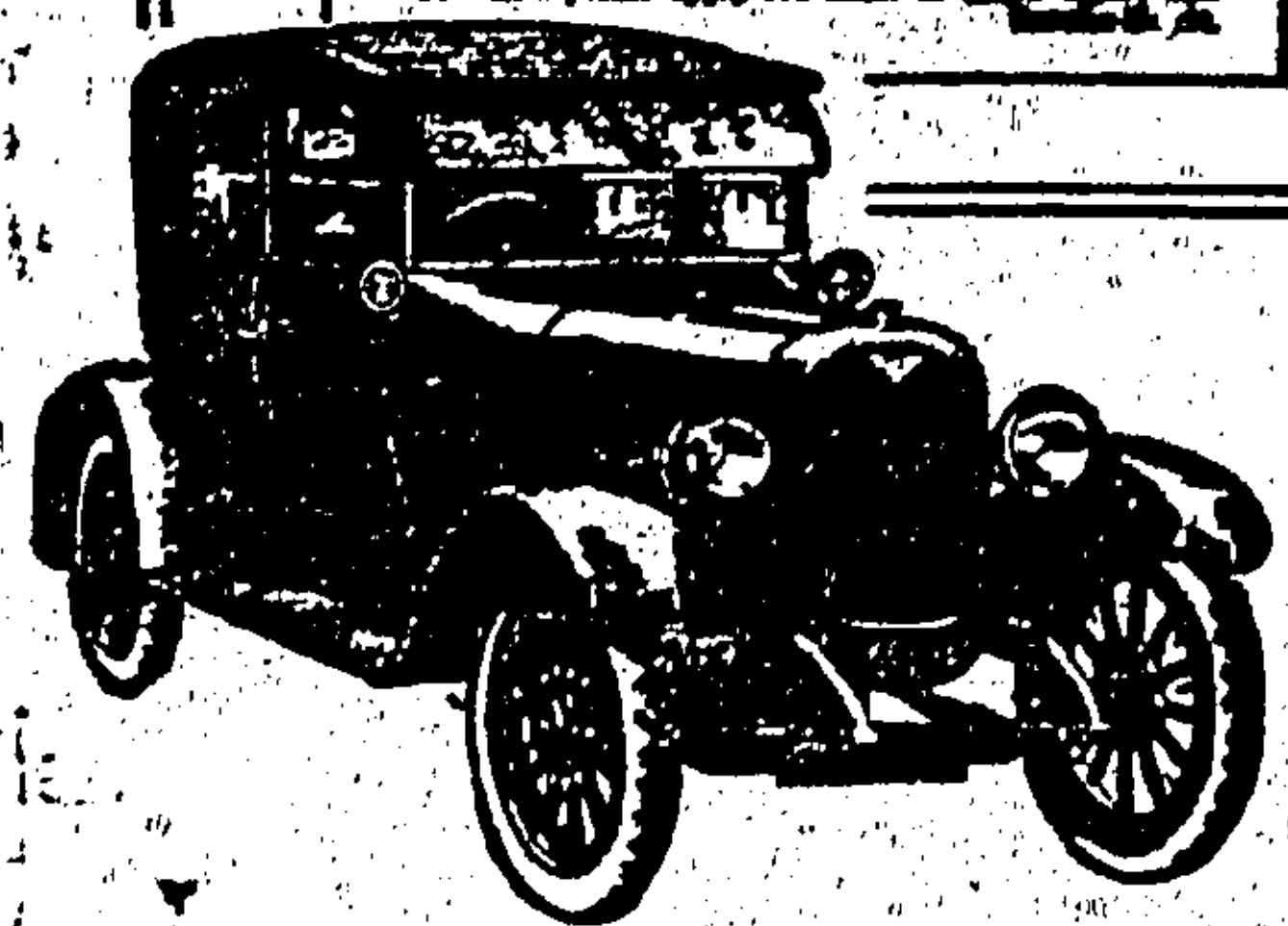
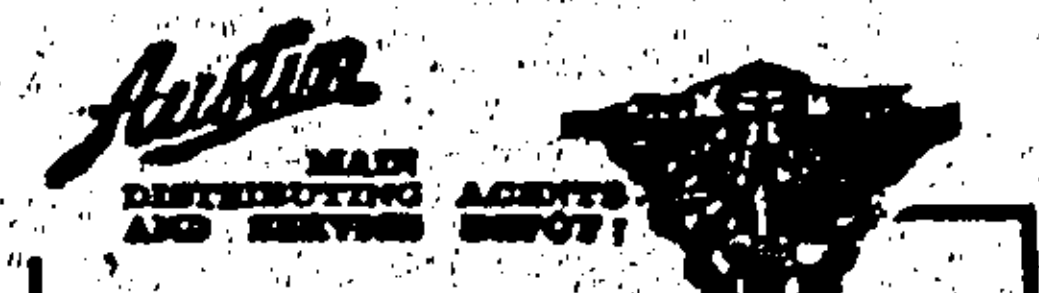
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Of all medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, and the Far East. If you have any difficulty in obtaining, write The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England, who will send name of nearest agent.

## The AUSTIN TWENTY

### A Triumph of British Industry

Built at the largest automobile works in the Empire and of world-wide fame for the remarkable successes it has attained in trials and tests, the Austin Twenty demands the instant attention of overseas motorists. In the Austin Twenty you have a super-car at a moderate price. It is a thoroughly tested car, built upon proven principles and particularly suitable for overseas conditions. Get in touch with local distributors.



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## JAPANESE EXPLOITATION IN SHANTUNG

### CHINESE PROTESTS IGNORED.

[CHUNG MEI NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 21st. Building of extensions to the Tsinan-Kiaochow railway, giving all the good posts to Japanese and seizing rights of way without any, are the principal complaints of Shantung people against Japanese occupation so far as the railroads are concerned and these complaints have been found true according to the reports of the Chung Mei News Agency's investigators.

Though the road is Chinese and the Chinese are supposed to have a directing hand, they are being forced continually into inferior positions.

Both freight and passenger traffic has increased greatly since the Japanese occupation, it is said, and many more trains are running daily over the line.

The receipts from the freight and passenger business now total more than \$15,000,000 annually and the road is being used almost exclusively for the commercial interests of Japan. Coal, iron, beans, cotton, grains and other commodities that are used by manufacturers in Japan make up the greater bulk of the shipments to Tientsin. Incoming freight consists of shipments to the areas which are dominated by Japanese business men.

Construction of light rail lines has been made without the permission of the Chinese and the land has been taken without pay. Owners of the land asked the Chinese officials to obtain the money due from the land but the officials did not press the matter after the first refusal of the Japanese to meet the payments.

The Chinese held that, if the Japanese paid for the land, their position in Shantung would be strengthened in future conferences looking to a settlement of the Shantung question. If the Chinese should accept the pay, there would be little to do.

The Ching Ling Chen Iron Mine light railway was constructed on land which was forcibly taken from the Chinese and which was never paid for. This line runs over 10 li from the Ching Ling Chen station on the Tsinan-Kiaochow line to the mouth of the mine. It was built in 1915. At the first the rails were laid on the surface roads but later it was reconstructed, broadened and made more durable. All the work was done over the protests of the Chinese and the line to-day is in all respects a regular branch line of the Tsinan-Kiaochow line.

The Weishien-Fantze line was constructed in 1918 leading from the railway station of Weishien to the mine in Fantze and is over 5 li in length. This land was also forcibly taken and was not paid for.

The light railway in the developed mining area of Liuchuan is in two sections, each 4 li long. It was constructed in 1919 and the Chinese are still protesting against it.

The Tai Hsuen and Kao Hsi lines are in preparation. The Japanese Far Eastern Industrial Development company sent its representatives to Tsinan in 1918 and they have remained there to supervise the work. The concern has its railroad headquarters in the Bank of Chosen building in the Japanese concession of Tsinan.

## SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK. GOVERNMENT GRANTS CHARTER.

PEKING, July 21st.

The Government to-day granted a charter to the Sino-Scandinavian Bank. The bank was promoted by Chinese and Scandinavian capitalists, and was organized to meet the growing need of a Scandinavian financial institution in Peking. The business of the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway, is growing in the Far East, and the bank will meet the needs of this commercial expansion.

The Chinese promoters are Mr. Kiang Tien-tu, former Acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Chang Kuo-kun at present chairman of the Pingchenyuen, the brothers of Mr. Pan Fu, Acting Minister of Finance, Premier Chin Yun-peng, Mr. F. T. Sung and Mr. Hsia of the Cabinet secretariat office.

The bank plans to undertake a note issue but only after the fullest co-operation with the Minister of Finance and along lines that will guarantee ample protection to every note holder.

A charter was also granted to the China South Sea Bank. Its promoters are largely Chinese overseas merchants and prominent capitalists in Shanghai.

Chung Mei News Agency.

## AN UNFORGIVABLE OFFENCE.

### CHINESE ADMIRAL ASKS THAT HIS MEN BE PAID.

PEKING, July 22nd.

Demands of Admiral Lan Chienchi that the men serving in the navy be paid at once in order to keep the force loyal and efficient have been met with removal from office, at the request of the Ministry of the Navy.

There have been rumours for some time that the men in the navy might mutiny if they were not paid and the Admiral who is Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces has tried to get the Government to pay the men. He has met with opposition from the Ministry. It is said and the result is that a Mandate has been issued calling him to Peking where he will be made a member of the General Staff providing he accepts.

There has been considerable criticism of this move, and the charge has been made that the Government cannot long continue to remove men because they think sailors or soldiers or other government employees should receive their pay.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether the Admiral would accept the new post. It was also said that the Ministry of the Navy might be just as well pleased if he declined.—Chung Mei News Agency.

## CHINESE AND THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 25th.

The majority of the Chinese depositors and other creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have presented a memorial to the Ministry of Finance criticising the inactivity of the Government in the matter of protecting the interests of Chinese creditors of the Banque. The memorialists say that as the Central Government granted to the French bank the right to issue notes and other banking privileges, the Ministry of Finance should accept partial responsibility for the recovery of the Chinese deposits, also that the Chinese Minister and the Consul-General in Paris, should have reported to the Government beforehand the probability of suspension of payment by the Banque because they must have known the situation of the Banque in the French capital—especially the Chinese Consul-General, who was formerly the French Secretary of Mr. Wong Kemin, former Minister of Finance, and later Chinese Director of the Banque up to the time of its suspension of payment. But, the memorialists say, the telegrams of both the Minister and the Consul reached the Government at the same time as Press messages from Paris were received in Peking, during the recent banking holidays so that the Chinese are under the impression that it was a well-planned plot on the part of the authorities in withholding the news from the general public until those who knew the situation had withdrawn their deposits, etc. from the Banque at the expense of other depositors and creditors.

Further the creditors demand that the Government authorities should wake up and do something for the protection of the Chinese interests, saying that unless the Chinese creditors are effectively protected, vicious foreigners may establish a bank to-day and suspend payment tomorrow in China, to the great detriment of the Chinese Government and people without adequate penalties or restrictions.

In reply, the Ministry of Finance says that in addition to the appointment of Mr. Liao Shih-chin (the Consul-General in Paris) as Chinese representative, Mr. Chen Lu (the Minister) had been instructed to look after the interests of the Chinese shareholders and creditors at the meeting of the French shareholders on July 25th in Paris adding that the Government will adopt adequate measures for the settlement of the incident on receipt of full reports.

In addition to the above-mentioned memorial, the Chinese creditors of the Banque have written to Mr. Wong Kemin demanding to be fully informed regarding "the real situation" of the French bank because he was the chief Chinese promoter and director. Mr. Wong has been requested to say whether he knew beforehand of the intention to suspend payment and if so, why he kept the Chinese creditors in ignorance. Finally, Mr. Wong is requested to say whether he and his relatives and friends withdrew their deposits before the suspension.

## THE TRANSPORT OF NAVAL CREWS.

### WHY NOT USE A WARSHIP?

The current issue of *Truth* has a trenchant paragraph on the subject of commanding accommodation on passenger liners for the transport of hundreds of naval officers and ratings, when an idle warship might be employed on such service. The paragraph was inspired by the arrival at home on a P. & O. ship of 720 naval men from the China station.

The *London and China Express*, also, has the following comment on the subject:—

We have noticed that several hundreds of naval officers and ratings recently arrived home from the China Station per P. & O. steamer. In our same issue we reported that a new crew was being sent out to one of the vessels on the Station, besides reliefs for various river gunboats doing service in Chinese waters. Possibly it may have been more economical for the relieved men to return by P. & O. rather than that their reliefs should have gone out by one of the many men-of-war lying idle at the present time, as was the pre-war custom. That is one aspect, and against it may be set two considerations. The first is that the men themselves are generally much better employed, and their health is better; if they are kept at their normal daily life and work. And the second point is that, at a time when very many civilians are urgently in need of passenger accommodation, the supply is taken into to an appreciable extent. We are constantly given instances of the impossibility of obtaining passage extending over two to three months. Surely these men are entitled to consideration equally with naval men, whose service abroad has probably not gone beyond the period of two years?

## WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If, on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co. Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.—Adv.

## TO-DAY'S RECIPES

### CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS.

Ingredients—2 oz. flour, 2 eggs, 1 oz. butter or lard, 1 pint water, 8 oz. NESTLE'S Pure Milk Cream.  
Method.—Boil the water and butter together and stir in the flour whilst boiling. Beat well, allow to cool a little, then add the beaten eggs gradually. Beat well, and put the mixture in finger-shaped pieces on a greased tin (farapart), cover with another tin and bake in a moderate oven about 1/2 of an hour. Allow to cool, split open, and fill with the cream, whipped and flavoured. Put together again and coat with chocolate icing—(using 1 oz. cocoa or chocolate, 4 oz. icing sugar and a little cold water).

### CREAM BUNS.

Make a mixture like that for Chocolate Eclairs putting it in little heaps on the greased tin instead of into fingers, bake, and when cold, make an incision at one side, put in a little whipped cream and dredge castor sugar on top.



## NESTLE'S REAL CREAM

Obtainable at Lane, Crawford & Co., and other Stores.

### TWO SIZES

5 1/2 oz. ... 50 cts. per tin.  
1 1/2 " ... 90 " " "

## PIMPLES OVER FACE AND BODY

Licked and Burned. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been a long sufferer from pimples and blotches all over my face and body. They used to itch and burn so that I could not sleep at night, and they came to a head and burst. I was ashamed to go out. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them. When I bought more, and I only used one cake and a half of Soap and one box of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) William Mason, 47, Prince St., Bradford, Lancs., Eng.  
Use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to heal.

## Corn Comes Off In One Piece

"Get-It" Leaves Too As Smooth As the Palm of Your Hand.

There is only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off, like a banana skin, and that is "Get-It." For those who walk and stand a great deal, for



Put 2 drops of "Get-It" on, and smile!

shoppers and dancers, there is immediate relief from corn pains, and quick end for any corn or callus. "Get-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work, no troublesome plasters, no wrapping of toes. "Get-It" dries in a second or two. That is all. As easy to do as signing your name. The corn loosens from the true flesh and you feel it right off with your finger while you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Get-It" is the biggest selling corn remedy in the world today. He corn-free at last.

"Get-It" is the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Sold by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.



Obtainable and all Chemists from Stores or MULLER & PHIPPS (ASIA), Ltd., Prince's, Hongkong.

[101]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men 2, the Mercantile Marine and E.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concer Hall, Church, Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories Motor Launch "Dayspring"

## A. TACK & CO.

Dealers in

Household Sundries

FURNITURE.

IRON & BRASS

BEDSTEADS.

PHOTO GOODS of

every Description.

25, DIS VUEX ROAD,

Central.

[1134]

## HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Home-grown

VEGETABLES.

Just received

new supply of

SEEDS.

GRAHA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 520.

[58]

## P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, the 19th, August, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Bulk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 9 a.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to—

MAACKINNON, MAACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [1191]

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.



## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KEEMUN"  
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-  
charged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it  
will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be  
ready for delivery from Godown on and after  
2nd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice  
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between  
the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free  
storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the steamer's Godown and all goods  
remaining undelivered after the 8th Aug. will  
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be  
presented to the undersigned on or before the  
22nd Aug. or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1280

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY LTD.  
COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship

"AFRIKA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are  
hereby informed that all Goods are being landed  
and stored at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Heli's  
Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-  
ing undelivered after the 8th Aug. will be  
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th Aug.  
or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1274

"OLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID,  
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Aug. at 5 P.M.  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godowns where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the  
6th Aug. at 10 A.M. Claims against the  
steamer must be presented on the special form  
provided and must also be submitted within 30  
days of arrival otherwise they will not be  
recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1273

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "CILICIA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,  
and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,  
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice  
to the contrary be given before 30th July.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 8th Aug. will be subject to  
rent.

All claims against the steamer must be pre-  
sented to the undersigned on or before the  
15th Aug. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to  
be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. 1265

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby  
informed that all Goods are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or  
from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 30th  
July.

No claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all  
Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th  
Aug. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be  
presented to the undersigned on or before  
the 15th Aug. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods  
are to be left in the Godowns, where they  
will be examined on the 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. 1266

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S.  
"ROSARIO"

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of  
the above-named Ship with ENGINES  
and BOILERS and various Auxiliary  
Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval  
Anchorage, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale,  
and permits to view the ship may be obtained  
on application to the undersigned.

Plans of Tender will be issued on application  
subject to payment of a deposit of \$100 which  
will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The vessel will be on view from the 1st to 31st  
August inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M.  
and 4 P.M. and Tenders must reach the  
Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on  
THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921.

Length overall ... 204 ft.  
Length between Perpendiculars ... 180 ft.  
Breadth extreme ... 33'0"

Depth under Side of Keel to Upper  
Deck (Amidships) ... 17'0"

Nominal Displacement ... 980 tons  
Propelling Machinery:—Triple expansion  
(1400 H.P.)  
Diameter of Cylinders:—15 1/2", 26 1/2" & 42"  
Stroke 2'0"

Boilers:—Belleville Water Tube 3 No.  
H. G. LOWE,  
Naval Store Officer.  
H.M. Naval Yard,  
Hongkong, July 29th, 1921. 1279

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Aug. at 5 P.M.  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined. Claims against the steamer must be  
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise  
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1271

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN & SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees  
of cargo by her are hereby informed that all  
goods are being landed at their risk into the  
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of  
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company, Limited, whence and/or from the  
wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th Aug. at 5 P.M.  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are  
to be left in the Godowns where they will be  
examined. Claims against the steamer must be  
presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise  
they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1272

## PREPAID "WANTED"

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for -

Boxes OK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LU,  
LW, MA, MX, MN, A, 50.

WANTED.—Married Couple require  
Small FURNISHED FLAT or  
Apartment, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to  
share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily  
Press Office.

WANTED.—YOUNG BRITISH-  
Public School education, and war  
service, ex Rubber Planter, some knowledge  
Accounts, Office routine, speaks French, Malay,  
Tamil, seeks employ, must any capacity, Hong-  
kong or Coast Ports—good references. Replies  
Box MO, c/o Daily Press Office. 98

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE,  
Peak.—Apply to H. F. POLLOCK, Princess  
Buildings. 96

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR-  
CYCLE just arrived, latest Model, two  
Speed Gear, 27 1/2. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily  
Press Office. 91

## TO LET

LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as  
Mody Godown).  
Apply to—  
LEE HYSAN & CO.,  
202, Queen's Road C. 1150

## TO LET

GODOWN at Yau-mai.  
For particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-  
TION CO., LTD. 1148

## INCAPABLE "YOUNG CHINA."

MR. J. O. P. BLAND'S VIEWS.

In the course of an article in the  
*Observer* on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance,  
Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes:—

"The salient and incontestable fact which  
emerges from the recent history of China is  
that the political factions which have  
ruled the country since the Revolution have  
proved themselves not only incapable of  
preserving its independence and integrity,  
but that many of their actions have tended  
directly to jeopardise that independence  
and to undermine that integrity. This aspect of  
the Chinese question must be faced. Public opinion  
in England and in America is vaguely  
conscious of the fact that the 'forward'  
policy adopted by Japan in China, while  
Europe was engaged in war, cannot be  
reconciled with either the spirit or the letter  
of the Treaty of Alliance, but it is not so  
generally understood that the  
antagonistic position which Japan has  
secured for herself since, in May, 1915,  
she abandoned Group V. of the '21  
Demands,' in deference to the representa-  
tions of the Powers, could never have been  
attained but for the unpatriotic  
venality of the officials who constitute and  
exploit the Government of China. The  
Chinese themselves are under no illusions  
concerning this lamentable state of affairs,  
but public opinion abroad has been misled,  
and the truth concealed, as the result  
of the propaganda conducted by the  
politicians and publicists who habitually  
appeal to the passions of the civilised  
world in the name of Democracy, on the  
half of young China and its Republic,  
nobly struggling to be free. It is to be  
observed that, since the Revolution, most  
of China's diplomatic representatives abroad  
have been drawn from the class of young  
'western-learning' officials, highly intelligent  
and adaptable products of European  
education, and that their activities at  
Versailles, Geneva, and elsewhere have  
contributed largely to the creation of a  
very erroneous impression in China. Thus,  
at the present time, when the Chinese  
Government is completely demoralised and  
faced with inevitable bankruptcy, when  
throughout the country the defenceless  
people are being mercilessly harassed and  
plundered by lawless soldiery and  
brigands, we find in several directions  
their influence at work, enlisting  
sentiment and sympathy in support  
of the alleged progress of Liberal  
ideas, and democratic institutions in  
China. The fact that these reforms have  
been accomplished only on paper and that  
the unrelieved sufferings of the masses are  
greater to-day than they were under the  
Manchus, in no way detracts from the  
complacent satisfaction of China's  
diplomatic agents in *partibus*; nor does it  
give them pause in agitating for the  
abolition of extra-territorial rights and  
against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese  
Alliance, as derogatory to the dignity and  
disrespectful to the sentiments of the  
Chinese people. This attitude simply ignores  
all the realities of the situation.

They protest loudly (and with good  
cause) against the injustice done to China  
by Japan, and condoned by the Allies at  
Versailles, with regard to the Shantung  
question, but they say nothing of the  
lamentable fact that, before and after the  
Chinese Government's representatives at  
Versailles had declined to sign a Treaty,  
which recorded this violation of their  
country's sovereign rights, the Govern-  
ment itself was busily engaged in conced-  
ing to Japan, in return for subsidies and  
loans, the rights, privileges and conces-  
sions calculated to prejudice their  
future independence. If young China  
were sincere in seeking the true cause of  
the nation's political disappointments and  
financial embarrassments, it would find it  
in the incorrigible money-lust of the man-  
darin class, which has always paved and  
still paves the way for alien policies of  
'peaceful penetration.'

It is useless at this juncture to disguise  
the truth that China's weakness—more  
marked to-day than ever before—con-  
stitutes the pivotal fact of the Far Eastern  
problem. Moreover, because of the oppor-  
tunities of aggression and exploitation  
which this weakness invites, it constitutes  
a constant source of dangerous rivalry.  
It is also evident that, if this weakness  
is to be cured, the nation's independence  
preserved, and its resources developed to  
the general advantage of international  
trade, it will be necessary before long  
for the Powers concerned to insist upon  
certain reforms, namely, the disbandment of the  
Tuchuns' rabble armies, the reorganisation of  
the administration, and the restoration of  
normal fiscal relations between Peking  
and the provinces. Great Britain and  
Japan, as the two countries possessing the  
largest vested interests and trade in  
China, are well within their rights in  
discussing these matters; to refrain from  
so doing for fear of hurting China's  
amour propre, would be a cruel kindness.

The time has come for all concerned  
(America included), to face the facts,  
and from proclaiming the magical virtue  
of political phrases, and by full and  
frank consultation to devise means for  
putting an end to a state of affairs which  
cannot possibly confer credit on China's  
rulers, and which inflicts suffering on her  
people. If, as I hope, and believe, the  
Japanese Government is ready to co-  
operate loyally to the end, the renewal of  
the Alliance will be an event of good  
augury, and welcome to every true friend  
of China.

There are, of course, other aspects of the  
situation besides those which arise out of  
the situation in China, to which I shall  
refer hereafter. But when all is said and  
done, it was China's weakness which led  
to the Russo-Japanese struggle for Korea,  
and China's weakness must inevitably  
precipitate new wars, unless Great Britain  
and Japan, with the United States  
approving, take such steps as may be  
necessary to encourage and maintain an  
effective Chinese Government at Peking.

## HOW TO KEEP WELL.

SHANGHAI HEALTH COMMISSION-  
ER'S ADVICE.

The Report of the Acting Commission-  
er of Public Health at Shanghai for the  
month of June includes the following:—

A few remarks on personal hygiene,  
though rather of the nature of platitudes,  
may not be out of place.

**Food and Drink.**—Light, easily digested  
meals should be taken, with meat, for  
most people, only once a day, so that  
the system is not laden with waste pro-  
ducts which cause depression or irrita-  
bility, and often a tendency to boils,  
and disorders of the intestinal tract.

**Alcohol.**—That pleasant but pernicious  
poison—if taken at all—only in the  
strictest moderation, and not till after  
sundown. It is really difficult, honestly,  
to say a good word for alcohol. In one  
of his essays, Arnold Bennett, during  
the course of the discussion says "In  
the meantime alcohol produces a deli-  
cious social atmosphere, that nothing else  
can produce. Only its next morning is  
not triumphant." That is the best that  
can be said for it. No factor is more  
potent in breaking down resistance  
against disease. Every surgeon considers  
alcohol his greatest enemy.

The smallest quantity taken regularly,  
day after day, clogs the human organism,  
and takes the edge off efficiency: large  
quantities taken similarly, ruin and de-  
stroy it more terribly than almost any  
other known poison.

Throughout history mankind has shown  
a craving for stimulants and narcotics.  
Let them be the least harmful, and used  
in the strictest moderation.

**Clothing.**—Loosely woven cotton or  
linen underclothing is the best. The  
fibres are smooth and unirritating: they  
absorb moisture quickly and part with  
it quickly, thus allowing efficient and  
constant action of the skin. Silk is less  
absorbent, and wool still less so. The  
imbricated fibres of wool irritate the  
skin, and increase the tendency to prick-  
ly heat. The outer garments prevent  
chill, which would be caused by too  
rapid evaporation.

Under garments should be changed once  
or twice daily, and a warm bath may be  
taken with advantage, followed by a rub-  
down with a cold sponge, or for the  
robust, by a quick, cold shower-bath.

Exercise should be regular, pleasurable  
and stimulating—not fatiguing.

Sleep is most essential for recuperating  
nervous energy, and late hours should be  
reduced to a minimum.

The observance of a few simple mea-  
sures such as these will carry most people  
safely through the difficult summer  
months.

**A KIDNAPPING STORY FROM  
PEKING.**

Children in Peking take alarm at the  
very name of "Pai-hua," a class of  
kidnappers who steal children after  
doping them; but as there are police  
everywhere, the method of kidnapping  
has undergone considerable change.

Recently a gang of kidnappers were dis-  
covered in the train bound for Kalgan.

A woman of more than 40 years of age  
dressed in a fashionable manner, and  
when questioned she told everyone that  
they were singing girls belonging to the  
Ho Lo Tang Singing Company, which  
had been invited to come to Kalgan. Two  
men supposed to belong to the same  
Company brought with them a large trunk  
on the top of which were drums, gongs,  
and other musical instruments. These  
poor girls had actually been kidnapped  
in Peking where they were taught the  
art of singing ballads, and threatened  
with death should they dare to reveal  
the story of the kidnappers. The melan-  
choly looks of these young ladies, who  
did not know their destination, attract-  
ed the attention of some detectives, who  
at once tried to get in touch with some  
of the supposed singing girls. After a  
little conversation one of the girls wept  
and this attracted the attention of all  
the passengers in the train. The detec-  
tives at once placed the woman manager  
of the singing Company and her two ac-  
complices under arrest, and by further  
inquiry found out the story of the kid-  
nappers and the kidnapped were all  
sent to the women of the Gendarmerie.

*Peking Daily News.*

**SPECIAL POLICE FOR PEKING  
TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS WITH-  
OUT RIGHT OF EXTRA-  
TERRITORIALITY.**

PEKING, July 22nd.  
The Cabinet has passed the suggestion  
of the Ministry of the Interior concern-  
ing the establishment of a special police  
training department in Peking. Accord-  
ing to the report of the Ministry of the  
Interior, as the Chinese Government has  
signed new commercial treaties with  
Germany, Bolivia and other foreign  
countries without the right of extra-  
territoriality for their subjects in China,  
it is necessary for the establishment of  
a special police training department for  
the purpose of training police officers and  
men for services, such as those discharg-  
ed by the special police force at Harbin  
for the control of Russians in North  
Manchuria. The special police will be  
trained by foreign and native experts  
and in case of necessity, the officers and  
men will be required to learn foreign  
languages in order the more efficiently to  
perform their duties.

The special police at Harbin will be  
called the first special area, and the  
second special area will either be estab-  
lished in Tientsin or Shanghai for  
special services. One battalion of the  
special police will be limited to five  
hundred officers and men, who are to be  
placed under the training of foreign  
police experts for twelve months. The  
duty of the special police will be to look  
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who have no consular or extra-territorial  
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*Asiatic News Agency.*

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## THE SHANGHAI CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGE.

### MR. FLEMING COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Immense interest was shown, the *N.C. Daily News* says, in the preliminary hearing of the charge of criminal libel preferred against Mr. William S. Fleming, the well-known senior partner of the American law firm of Fleming, Davies & Bryan, on the information of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the leading member of the American Bar in Shanghai. The capacity of the United States Court for China, which is not too commodious, was insufficient for all those who wished to hear the proceedings and many had to crowd outside in the lobby. The court-room was filled with a gathering of prominent American legal and business men and there were more newspaper men present than has probably ever been seen before in any court in Shanghai.

The case was heard by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner, and the prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. D. Rodger, Acting District Attorney.

When the case was called, the Commissioner asked Mr. R. T. Bryan if he was appearing for Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Bryan: No, he is appearing for himself.

The Commissioner: He is not represented by Counsel?

Mr. Bryan: No.

Mr. Fleming: Before proceeding with this particular matter, I desire to file a complaint against M. Concepcion for a threat to cause bodily harm to me.

The Commissioner: What has that to do with it?

Mr. Fleming: Nothing.

The Commissioner: We will take that afterwards.

Mr. Fleming: I desire also to file a complaint against Earl B. Rose, charging him with embezzlement and also charging Charles S. Lobingier, Stirling Fessenden and Chauncey P. Holcomb.

The Commissioner: These matters will be taken up after this other matter is over.

Mr. Fleming: I have another complaint charging Charles S. Lobingier, Chauncey P. Holcomb, Stirling Fessenden, Ferno J. Schuhl and H. D. Rodger with criminal conspiracy. And another one charging H. D. Rodger with criminal libel.

The Commissioner: These matters have nothing whatever to do with this procedure and if you think the Court will be influenced by the introduction of such things you are mistaken. You will know, as a lawyer, that these matters have nothing whatever to do with these proceedings. I might tell you now that I am going to hear this case and I will not be influenced.

Mr. Fleming handed in all the petitions and continued: "I will now file a petition for a change of venue for this matter now pending and I desire to argue on it."

The Commissioner: It is clearly in the discretion of the Court as to whether the venue should be changed. If I find that the facts are sufficient, I will allow it.

Mr. Fleming: I can prove in law that the which governs this Court—that where there is an application supported by an affidavit, you are absolutely disqualified from sitting.

The Commissioner: I will determine that. You will take your seat while I read this.

Mr. Fleming: I want to argue.

The Commissioner: I may point out that this is merely an investigation as to whether there is sufficient to hold you over to the higher Court.

Mr. Bryan: We object upon the following grounds: It is a privileged communication between an attorney and his client. Secondly, it is a copy and not the original. The authority cited by counsel has no application in criminal cases or in cases where the original is taken out of the jurisdiction by the prosecution.

Mr. Rodger: It is not a privileged communication if a lawyer has no right to write to a client on anything except their particular business. This is not a matter of business between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Wilson and it has nothing to do with a privileged communication.

The Commissioner: Your contention is that it is not relevant to the matter in hand?

Mr. Rodger: Yes.

Mr. Bryan: It is relevant, because the firm of Fessenden and Holcomb interfered and tried to steal away from Fleming, Davies and Bryan the business of the Philippine National Bank.

The Commissioner: Don't try to make statements that will not help you in this matter. All these outside issues and statements will have no deciding bearing on this case. I am going to hear this case properly.

Mr. Bryan: This matter, I submit, is relevant and we are entitled to object, as the letter does clearly show what I have stated.

Mr. Rodger: The whole letter is more or less scandalous.

Mr. Bryan: We don't admit this Court has jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: Then why do you appear?

Mr. Bryan: Because it has been over-ruled.

Mr. Rodger: I have a decision, anticipating that objection. The U.S. Supreme Court Reports, the highest Court in the land.

The Commissioner: That is my understanding of the law. If the letter is outside the jurisdiction, a copy can be produced.

Mr. Rodger: Otherwise a person can publish a libel in any place and no action can be brought.

Mr. Bryan: I object. I wish further to object on the ground that this libel was published in Manila and not Shanghai, and the Court has no jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: If you wrote a letter in Shanghai and published it in Manila, the venue would be in Manila; I don't agree. The libel is where the letter is written.

THE OFFENDING LETTER.

Mr. Rodger here read the part of the letter complained of and mentioned in the charge, as follows:—

"I have a long story to tell you some day as to the reason why these methods have been introduced by the members of the firm of Fessenden and since they have done these things, I can tell you in confidence now that I have come into possession of evidence that will not only discredit them but ruin their names in the community. They realize this now and are trying to make complete retraction of what they have said and done in this matter."

Mr. Bryan: I ask that the whole of the letter be read.

Mr. Rodger: The entire letter is before the Court. These are the parts we object to.

Mr. Bryan: I ask that the whole of the letter be read.

Mr. Rodger: You cannot. (To witness), Is that the letter sent to Manila, to your own knowledge?

A—Yes.

This concluded the examination.

Mr. Bryan: I don't cross-examine. We don't admit the Court has jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: You have said that before.

Mr. Rodger: That is our case.

Mr. Bryan: I wish to again request that we be permitted to be heard on the question of prejudice.

The Commissioner: I have ruled on that motion and I don't wish to waste time discussing it. It is clearly in the Court's discretion. That ends the matter. I do not desire to hear any more argument on that point.

Mr. Bryan: Does the Court refuse to let us argue?

The Commissioner: It has been over-ruled.

Mr. Bryan: I wish it to go on the records that we have had no chance to read one decision, or to make any remarks. I am entitled to argue.

The Commissioner: If you make any more statements of that sort I will fine you for contempt. You will take your seat.

Mr. Bryan: I take my seat under the threat of a fine for contempt.

The Commissioner: The affidavit of prejudice does not lie in this case.

Mr. Bryan: Will you let me argue?

The Commissioner: I will not. Have you any witnesses?

Mr. Bryan: We don't care to call any witnesses. We will take out a writ of habeas corpus.

ACQUA COMMITTED.

The Commissioner: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the crime of criminal libel has been committed by William S. Fleming, it is ordered that he be held for trial before the Honourable the United States Court for China. Pending such action, bail will be fixed in the sum of \$1,000, the same as before.

Mr. Fleming: I would like to ask why do you say "W. S. Fleming?" Instead of "Mr. Fleming?" You have before objected when I—

The Commissioner: These insulting remarks do not go with the Court for one minute. You take your seat and stay there. I may add that warrants on the petitions presented are denied.

Mr. Fleming: On what grounds are they denied? I have filed criminal complaints and I should like to know why warrants are denied. They are filed under oath.

The Commissioner: Maybe there will be affidavits on other matters.

Mr. Bryan: I enter my appearance

not

## GERMAN CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI REOPENED.

On July 26th, the German officials in Shanghai formally resumed possession of their old consular building in Whangpoo Road. The formality of handing over the property to them, the *N.C. Daily News* says, was carried out by Mr. S. K. Chen, chief secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Mr. K. Schirmer acting on behalf of the German Government. The Consul-General for the Netherlands and his staff were also present. To mark the event the German republican flag was hoisted.

For the present there is nobody holding the rank of German Consul-General in Shanghai, and no definite appointment is expected until the lapse of some weeks. In the meantime Mr. Schirmer is in charge. Prior to the declaration of war by China he had been for many years stationed in Shanghai, and is remembered best as Mixed Court Assessor. Some months ago he was in Peking as a member of the German Mission.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how many Germans are now in Shanghai and district, but taking all members of the community into account—men, women and children—the number is certainly not below 300. Quite possibly it may prove to be as high as 500.

### GERMAN PERSONNEL IN CHINA.

While Dr. von Borch is German Charge d'Affaires in Peking, the appointment has just been announced of a Minister in the person of Dr. A. Boyé. In a telegram sent by Reuter the name was stated as Herr Woge, Chief of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Office, but this was a mistake in transmission. The holder of that position being Dr. Boyé, who is expected in China about October. Dr. Boyé was on the German Consulate staff in Shanghai about 1904, and for some time was in charge there. He then went to the Foreign Office and latterly held the appointment mentioned. Concurrent with his arrival in China it is anticipated that definite appointments to the different Consulates will be made.

In the meantime these positions are held temporarily. While Mr. Schirmer, as stated, is in charge in Shanghai, Mr. Tigges, formerly acting Consul at Canton, has been posted to Tientsin. Dr. Bracklo, who may be remembered as having at one time been a Mixed Court Assessor in Shanghai, is acting at Hankow.

## HONGKONG EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Mr. C. A. da Rosa's Exchange quotations for the month of July include the following table:—

	Gold	Silver	Base	Gold	Silver	Base
Average Rate July, (1921) (Approx.)	3/8 1/2	101 1/2	49 1/2	6.23		
Highest Rate July, (1921)	38 1/2	2/9 1/2	163 1/2	50	6.50	
Lowest Rate July, (1921)	35 1/2	2/7	100	48 1/2	6.00	
Average Rate to date (1921) (Approx.)	2/8 1/2	100 1/2	49 1/2	6.00		

### A FURTHER WARRANT SERVED.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Fleming was served with another warrant of criminal libel, issued on the application of Mr. H. D. Rodger, as Acting District Attorney, on the sworn information of Manuel S. Concepcion. Mr. Fleming was again admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

The libel is alleged on the basis of a communication dated July 20th, this year, addressed by Mr. Fleming to Messrs. F. J. Schuhl and H. D. Rodger.

The part complained of is as follows:— "Before entering upon any discussion of the different allegations that have been made by Mr. Concepcion, I wish to call your attention to the fact that this man is a Philippine, 23 years of age, with little experience in business and certainly not one who should have been entrusted with the management in Shanghai of an affair of such serious importance as the disaster with which the Philippine National Bank was faced in January and February last and from which it has not yet extricated itself."

If you are not already informed, you can readily learn that the probable losses which this Bank would have sustained had it been compelled by its creditors to liquidate its exchange contracts falling due before the end of June, this year would have been between seven and 10 million taels and yet a young Filipino, with limited banking and business experience, was sent to Shanghai as the head of a commission to inquire into and adjust one of the most serious and critical affairs in which any Bank could have been involved.

"The character of this young man became apparent at once during his examination before you; when he arose from his chair and, in a burst of intense anger, stated to me: 'You are a son of a gun. If you talk that way, I will stick a knife in your belly.' Thus we have an intimate view of the real nature of the man who so easily and naturally reverts to the savage type from which he so recently sprung. His proper environment is among the cock-fighters and bolo-wielders of the Philippine jungle. Lying to him is an accomplishment."

"This man's conclusions and opinions have been accepted by you and upon his word the investigation is proceeding. If he represents the type of young patriot who is to assume the responsibility of governing the Philippine Islands, if the independence sought for by the Filipino politicians is to come about, then we may look forward to the future of that country with nothing but despair."

The preliminary hearing in this case has not yet been settled, but it will most probably be fixed for some time this week, whilst the hearing of the case in which Mr. Fessenden is concerned is almost certain to be tried by Judge Lobingier.

## THE BURIAL OF A RUSSIAN CHILD AT PEKING.

### A REPLY TO THE DALTA AGENCY'S ASSERTIONS.

We published some little time ago a circumstantial story circulated by the Delta Agency in Peking, concerning the refusal of Bishop Innocent of the Russian Orthodox Church to bury the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tajlita. We observe that the *Peking Times* has had an interview with Bishop Innocent on the subject and he writes:—The following facts are of considerable interest and show to what extent the Bolshevik propagandists are willing to go to bolster up their cause.

Bishop Innocent stated that it was a fact that he had refused to inter the child, giving as his reason that all Bolsheviks had been excommunicated not by any single member of his Church, but by an Assembly of the Bishops, arch-Bishops, priests and other dignitaries of the Church. Even had he wanted to, it was not within his power to disobey the orders of his superiors. He stated, however, that the manner in which the whole case had been placed before the public was a distortion of the actual facts. He explained that Mr. Tajlita, at present a self-confessed Bolshevik, but at one time a Russian Consul, as his quotations concerning the history of the Russian Orthodox Church in China show, was well conversant with the fact that there were two Russian cemeteries in Peking. Besides the one close to the Cathedral there is a second one which has existed for more than two hundred years. People of all nationalities were allowed to bury their dead in that cemetery by simply securing permission from the police. He naturally supposed that Mr. Tajlita, who must have been aware of this fact, would immediately get the necessary permission to bury his child in that cemetery. The mother of the child told the Rev. Mr. Bentley that the child was a Lutheran. I asked Bishop Innocent to give me a little more evidence on this point, and with a certain amount of reluctance he showed me a letter he had received from Bishop Norris of the Anglican Church. In this letter Bishop Norris said with reference to the publicity that had been given to this case:

"I should have taken no notice of the matter had it not been that the statements published in the papers were obviously to use the incident for political purposes. I think that the account (published in the papers) drew a contrast between your action and that of Mr. Bentley. Mr. Bentley was approached by the mother of the child who said that as the child had been baptised a Lutheran, it was therefore impossible for it to be buried in the cemetery of the Russian Orthodox Mission. Mr. Bentley took the funeral in due course, and it was only when it was over did he learn—(1) That you had been approached and had refused to bury the child; and (2) that the child had been baptised in the Orthodox Church and was not a Lutheran. I will only add, that of course, the words attributed to the 'British Priest' were never used by Mr. Bentley. This incident is now closed, and seems to call for no further action on my part, save this assurance that, if the true facts had been known, I should certainly have communicated with you before assenting to the burial of the child."

The above explanation of the affair gives a typical example of the manner in which the Bolshevik propaganda organ established in China will go to try and further their own cause. The evidence contained in Bishop Norris' letter to Bishop Innocent shows how the facts were distorted with a view, no doubt of trying to damage the Orthodox Mission here, which is Mission property and the property of the State, as the Bolsheviks in China are trying to claim. Everyone took the statements of the Bolshevik Agency here to be true, and as far as I can see no one took the trouble to verify them. Had they done so they would have secured the same evidence as I have secured.

This case shows that the Bolshevik propaganda agencies here are willing to use any material that may come to their hands, even if they have to distort the facts connected with so sad an event as the death of a child to further their own cause.

### END OF "E.P.D."

### FORWARD CONTRACTS AND BAD DEBTS.

When the Finance Bill comes before the House of Commons on Report Stage, (says *The Morning Post* of June 28th), two new clauses will be moved by private members, which command the approval of the Federation of British Industries, as a solution of a financial difficulty.

They are designed to meet the problem as between firm and firm in the same industry. The Excess Profits Duty was invented to prevent profiteering, so that traders should not wax fat on the war which the soldiers were fighting. Trade is a delicate business. To do an even sale of the death of a child to further their own cause.

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Seven years from the declaration of war was the prescribed period. Business firms have their own dates for the making up of their annual accounts. These were adopted for the purposes of E.P.D.—the sooner the seven years started the sooner they would finish, the later the later, but an even seven years for everybody. The result of this arrangement has been that while in some cases the seven years expired in August, 1920, in others the seven years may endure until August of this year. Differences of six months in the expiring dates are common, and they may affect certain firms to the extent of extermination, with the result that the burden of taxation will become heavier, and heavier on the firms which remain.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The provisional census returns of Portuguese India, which includes besides Goa and the towns of Din, Daman and Nagavelli in Gujerat, give a population of 570,516 as compared with 543,242 in 1910 thus showing an increase of 27,274.

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## CORRESPONDENCE

## THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—This communication relative to the *mui tsai* question should have reached you for publication much earlier than this, but it was purposely withheld to ascertain the results of the mass meeting which was held at the Taiping Theatre in connection therewith.

That Slave Traffic exists in this Colony for purposes other than domestic is beyond doubt, and the efforts of the Hon. Messrs. Lau Chu Pak and Ho Fook to deny its existence by mass meeting demonstrations, are not only futile but strengthen and justify the warfare waged against the system by that public-spirited and able lady, Mrs. Hazelwood.

Slave Traffic, whether it be for domestic or any other purpose, is wrong in conception and in principle, and in this civilised age every effort should be made to abolish the system entirely. I am much interested in the subject, and it would be very enlightening to know if the mass meeting held at the Taiping Theatre on Sunday last:

- 1.—Was the outcome of a suggestion of the Home Government, Local Government, or
- 2.—Was it convened by the Hon. Messrs. Lau Chu Pak and Ho Fook in response to a demand from the Chinese community to enable them to ventilate their feelings on the subject, or
- 3.—Was it merely organised by the two Hon. Chinese members of the Legislative Council, and for what purpose?

If No. 1, the meeting was certainly successful in that it suggested the formation of a Committee to protect and control the little slaves, which was really what the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons was being done.

If No. 2, the meeting was a failure and was in no way representative of popular Chinese feeling, for the simple reason that a very small percentage of owners of these slave girls was present.

Under the category of slave-owners, according to the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, comes the "Chinese gentleman" who acquires these slaves by virtue of his wealth; the "Tortoise," an epithet applied to a woman who deals in them for immoral purposes; and the "Slave

As far as I understand it, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook has no *mui tsai*, yet, while I admire him for that stand in so far as the *mui tsai* is concerned, I must disagree with him when he states that officials like Sir Henry May, Sir Stewart Lockhart, Messrs. Clementi, Halifax, Ross, Wolfe, McI. Messer and Fletcher know more, and have more experience in Chinese domestic affairs, than Mrs. Hazelwood, and would have put a stop to the *mui tsai* system if they had seen fit to do it. Maybe these gentlemen know more than Mrs. Hazelwood; maybe they have noticed the evils of the *mui tsai* system, but perhaps all of these gentlemen did not see fit to disturb, or consider it wise to interfere with, Chinese domestic life; and, unless the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook can produce evidence that these worthy officials were not against the system, it would be rather hard for any of us to believe that representatives and officials of the British Government could feel the same as Chinese feel on the subject and countenance it.

But all of these gentlemen, I am sure, throughout all the years that they have spent in China in acquiring a knowledge of the written and colloquial Chinese language and administering the Government must have at least gained the knowledge that *mui tsai* are classified under three headings:

The first of these is the *mui tsai*, which is just one of those little girls that can be bought and sold at will.

The second of these is the *chong kar mui*, which is a little slave-girl that comprises part of a bride's marriage dowry, and goes along as part of her goods and chattels.

The third of these is the *chi li mui*, which is a little servant girl who is employed as a servant girl, and not as a slave, performing the duties of a domestic, and earns from fifty (50) cents to two dollars (\$2) per month, including food.

With regard to Class 1, the "Chinese gentlemen," "Tortoises," and "Slave dealers" of this Colony are aware of the fact that it constitutes a crime to buy and or to sell slaves in Hongkong, and, for the purpose of evading the Law, the Deed of Transfer under which the child passes hands is so worded as to convey the meaning that the little slave-girl has been given by the parents to the other party as a benefactor in consideration of a sum of money paid by the benefactor to the poor parents to recompense them for the money that they spent in bringing up the child. This recompense, is called by the slave traffickers *keung choo ngan*, which, being translated literally, means "Ginger and Vinegar Money," whereas in the documents, as they are prepared in China according to the proper custom, it is the practice to insert the words *sun kar ngan*, which is the equivalent, literally speaking, to "Value of the Body," and precludes any argument as to the rightful ownership. It is an outright sale.

Whatever life the little slave is sold into—whether it be to the "Tortoise" for the purpose of prostitution; whether it be to the "Chinese gentleman," for whatever purposes he desires; or whether to the "Slave dealer" for the purpose of gain—the documents relating to the transfer contain the words *keung choo ngan* instead of *sun kar ngan* in order to avoid the penalties of the law, and all of these "Chinese gentlemen," "Tortoises," and "Slave dealers," under the guise of benefactors, pay a sum of money for the possession of the little slave, body and soul. Indeed, a delightful and novel form of philanthropy and charity!

Class 2 of these *mui tsai* are the same as No. 1, excepting that they form a part of the bride's dowry and go with her.

Class 3 of these *mui tsai* cannot really come under the heading of slaves, and should be the only form of *mui tsai*, but it might be advisable to introduce Legislative Measures to insure a proper age limit, proper treatment, etc., necessary to their welfare.

The Slave Traffic indulged in by the "Tortoises" is the particular branch that should be given attention at once. All of these little slaves bought by these "Tortoises" are brought up for the purpose of prostitution, and when of passable appearance, though not of age, are placed or located in a brothel at Shek Tong Tsui to earn for the "Tortoise." It is true that all these young girls have to get a kind of licence from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs before they can enter a brothel, but the farcical procedure the girls undergo at that office is such that now, if not all, of them secure their licences, whether they be of age or otherwise. To say the least, the system in vogue at the office of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs is such that it badly needs revision, and an investigation by a responsible Committee would do a lot to remedy conditions and prevent immature little girls from being forced into a life against their will which they probably could and would save themselves from if they were allowed to mature and ripen as they grow, when they would be better able to choose the life they desire.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, I am, yours very truly,  
T. H. K.  
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921.

## LOSS OF THE "LUEN ON."

MARINE INSURANCE ACTION.  
JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gomperts concluded the re-hearing of the action concerning the insurance of the *a.s. Luen On*, at the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The defence of the insurance company was that the vessel was not seaworthy at the time she put out to sea and that she returned to port, thereby deviating from her voyage and, as a result determining the policy.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (for the defence) called Mr. Charles James Thomson, chief boarding officer attached to the Harbour Department, who said he had twelve years' experience of the China Seas and had put in two years on the Hongkong-Manila run. He was a master mariner and joined the Government service in June, 1915. For two years, while attached to the examination service, he boarded the *Luen On* regularly at about weekly intervals.

Mr. Jenkin: Assuming she was properly equipped in all respects what is your opinion as to the *Luen On's* ability to make the trip (from Hongkong to Manila)?

Witness: With an ordinary monsoon I do not see any reason why she should not have done it.

The *Luen On* had a total carrying capacity of 180 tons—what in your opinion would be the total amount of ballast required for putting to sea at this period—I should say two-thirds of her carrying capacity—120 tons.

Then if she went out with 80 tons of ballast, she would therefore in your opinion, be insufficiently ballasted—I would not say she was sufficiently well ballasted to take her for a voyage of this kind.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that the ballast taken on when the ship returned made her total ballast up to 120 tons—the figure mentioned by Mr. Thomson.

"Discussing the possibility of the *Luen On's* having been lost through collision, Mr. Thomson said that on November 16th the moon was two days old, so that there would be no moonlight and not much starlight. The most likely chance of a collision was with one of the large fishing junks that were to be found around the track for 300 miles. These craft were much larger than the junks seen in Hongkong and very seldom carried lights, except when approaching other vessels, then they displayed a flash light. He knew of an instance where one of Butterfield & Swire's ships had collided with a junk with the result that one of the vessel's plates was bent right in.

If the *Luen On* hit a fishing junk there would be a ten to one chance of her foundering; if a junk hit the *Luen On* the latter would certainly fill up and founder. Usually the junks fished with heavy hawsers between them which were generally several inches thick and sometimes 500 feet long. If the *Luen On* ran into one of these hawsers she would be certain to go down.

Mr. Jenkin: From a marine point of view is the existence of these junks an actual obstacle to navigation—are they a real danger?

Witness: Yes, you have got to keep a look-out for them. You must keep your eyes skinned all the time as you never know the moment when one of them may pop up out of the darkness.

As to the likelihood of a report being made of such a collision, the witness pointed out that if the ship collided with a junk there would probably be no life saved on either craft. In any event the crew of the junk would quite possibly be too frightened to say anything about it.

In his address, Mr. Alabaster (for the owners), declared that Mr. Jenkin's contention that the vessel was unseaworthy was entirely fallacious. The fact that the captain had returned to port in order to take additional precautions was cited as evidence of the vessel's seaworthiness, but that was just the same as saying that a man was necessarily dirty because he took a bath. The weather conditions were such, counsel submitted, that the captain, acting prudently and *bona fide* considered it to be in the interests of the venture that he should return to port. Had the vessel been unseaworthy she could not have lived through the sea during the three days she was out before returning to port for more ballast.

Mr. Alabaster claimed that the evidence showed that the vessel was seaworthy, and he argued that the master was quite justified in making the deviation.

His Lordship said that he would reserve judgment.

## BATHING TRAGEDY.

## CHILD DROWNED NEAR STONECUTTER'S.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. and Mrs. Bolderson of 35, Yik Kee Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon, whose seven-year old son fell into the harbour from a launch when returning from "Stonecutter's" on Tuesday evening.

Near the eastern entrance of the typhoon refuge the child overbalanced and fell into the water. The alarm was given immediately and the launch was stopped. Several people on the boat dived after the boy, but the body had sunk and has not yet been recovered.

## COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE.

On the remaining charge against Lieut. A. E. Thompson, of the Wills Regt. the Court Martial has promulgated sentence of imprisonment. The accused officer was found not guilty of misappropriation of funds and of all other charges except that of altering an entry to the extent of \$4.30—which he admitted having done in ignorance of book-keeping rules.

## OPIUM UNDER ANCHOR CHAINS.

## SUMMONS AGAINST INDO-CHINA CO. DISMISSED.

## "NOT SATISFACTORILY PROVED EITHER WAY."

The hearing was concluded, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, of the case in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., through the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., were summoned for allowing one of their steamers, the *Kumasing*, to be used for the transportation of illicit opium.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted; and Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) defended.

The opium was found beneath the bottom of the chain lockers, with 30 tons of anchor chain on top, and the prosecution submitted that as the opium could not have been placed there without the removal of the chain, and as such removal required steam and must come within the cognisance of the ship's officers, the Company was clearly liable.

The defence called exhaustive evidence that the chain had never been fully paid out, and that no one could get down between the chain and the sides of the locker.

It was suggested that the informer might throw some light on the matter.

Mr. Smith said he had been unable to find the actual informer, but he had got it second hand that it was not necessary to take the chain up to get underneath the chain locker. If he were permitted to recall Revenue Officer Ward, that witness would say that he got down there before the chain had been paid out.

The Magistrate: Revenue Officer Ward said at first he could not do so.

Mr. Smith said it seemed such an elaborate hiding-place that, although the Magistrate must convict under the Section (he submitted), the European officers were to some extent exonerated.

Mr. Smith added that he was now inclined to take the view that the cable was not moved.

Mr. Crew then called Mr. George Gray, ex-second officer of the *Kumasing*, who said it would be impossible to get down between the chain and the sides of the chain locker or for the chain to be run out without the officers knowing it.

Mr. Harold Meek, the present second officer, gave similar evidence. He said that the chain would not go into the chain locker unless it was closely stowed.

Mr. Claud Hassell, cadet on the ship, said he was in the chain locker after the overhaul to see that the chains were properly stowed.

Mr. Smith: I think it is quite incredible that the opium was put on board in dock, in Hongkong, last January, as suggested.

The Magistrate: Unfortunately we are in a bit of the dark. I relied on Mr. Smith's getting something from the informer. Evidence has been given with great multiplicity that the chain would fill the locker and would prevent the passage of anybody, but now Mr. Smith suggests recalling the first witness to contradict what he said before, I do not feel inclined to consent to it.

As the evidence stands it does not seem I can reasonably convict. It simply amounts to the issue not being proved by the Crown. On the evidence I do not think I can possibly find that the crew or servants of the company can have access to the place where the opium was found.

Mr. Smith: It will be cleared up if we could have more evidence from Revenue Officer Ward, but of course I should have got that out in the first instance.

Mr. Crew: The position of any defendant is difficult if the prosecution's witnesses are allowed to eat their own words.

The Magistrate: I think as the case stands it will have to be left in its present unsatisfactory position and remain unproved as to how the opium got there. I shall find that on the evidence the defendants are exonerated, adding that I do not think it had been satisfactorily proved either way.

The summons was dismissed.

## A PASSENGER'S POSSESSIONS

## TWO KINDS OF CONTRABAND.

A steamer passenger on the *Tailee* was sentenced, yesterday, to six months' hard labour for having in his possession two revolvers and four rounds of ammunition, and fined \$250 (or a further three months' imprisonment), for having attempted to smuggle into the Colony over 5,000 dutiable cigarettes.

A Chinese revenue officer found the accused lying on the hatch with his head on a basket. Inside two bundles of Chinese bamboo hats, one on each side of the accused, witness found the contraband. When the witness pulled out a small bag containing the revolvers and ammunition from inside one of the hats, the accused snatched it from him and attempted to throw it overboard.

The accused explained that he snatched the bag because he thought it was a coat which he had given to a clansman on board to wash. He was a farmer in the country and came here to look for a friend who had promised to find work for him.

When the sentence was translated to him, accused asked for the fine to be reduced. He said that on the way to Hongkong he had lost several hundreds of dollars in Sunning and was now almost penniless.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell): You are a liar. If you were really a farmer in the country, it is impossible for you to have had several hundreds of dollars to throw away in gambling.

IN ALL CLUBS



IN ALL HOTELS

SOLE AGENTS

PER BOTTLE

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



PER CASE

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA FOR

DUTY PAID.



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Established 1855 Telephone 1741

**FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF**

**SAFES**

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**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**COLUMBIA**

**HUMOUROUS TALKING RECORDS.**

1516 COHEN ON THE TELEPHONE  
(HAPPY TWO MARRIED)

2199 COHEN PHONES FROM BRIGHTON  
(COHEN PHONES HEALTH DEPT.)

2488 COHEN AT THE ESTATE OFFICE  
(COHEN PHONES HIS TAILOR)

1888 CASEY AT THE DENTIST'S  
(CASEY AS A DOCTOR)

1940 CASEY AS A JUDGE  
(MRS. DUGAN'S DISCOVERY)

**ANDERSON'S**

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

**Powell**

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**OUR CASH SALE**

NOW PROCEEDING FOR

**ONE WEEK ONLY.**

SPECIAL OFFER.

**LADIES' WHITE CANVAS**

**OXFORDS \$8.50 per pair.**

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR

**MALE and FEMALE SOPRANO VOICES URGENTLY NEEDED** for the Cathedral Choir. Will those willing to join kindly communicate with Mr. T. P. REYNOLDS, the Organist, at the Cathedral or apply to him in person at the Cathedral any **TUESDAY or THURSDAY**, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Others will be gratefully received.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. 1232



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** on New Road from Bowen Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Location	Area	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Between New Road and Bowen Road, and between Wanchai Gap and Bowen Road.	At Bowen Road	170	2,500	12 3



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Fo Pang, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Location	Area	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Between New Road and Bowen Road, and between Wanchai Gap and Bowen Road.	At Bowen Road	170	2,500	12 3

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

**OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.**  
**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**  
**"ATREDS"**

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd Aug., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921. 1235

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS

**THE Company's Steamship**  
**"KITANO MARU"**

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 10th Aug. 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. 1236

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

**M. MANUEL BAPTISTA and Mr. PUN MAN YOK** are authorized to Sign for our Firm.

**BAPTISTA, YOK & CO., LTD.**  
8, Des Vaux Road Central.  
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. 1237

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Polder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY**, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Polder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. (Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Polder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

**AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN** that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Polder Street aforesaid, on **SAUNDAY**, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

**AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN** that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

**AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN** that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Polder Street, aforesaid on **WEDNESDAY**, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,  
**J. H. TAGGART,**  
Manager.

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

**WE** have This Day transferred the Agency of the **QUEEN INSURANCE CO.** to Messrs. **W. E. LOVELL & CO.**  
**E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1237

## NOTICE.

**WE** have This Day transferred the Agency of the **NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.** to Messrs. **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1239

## NOTICE.

**WE** have This Day transferred the Agency of the **LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.** to Messrs. **T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.**  
**DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1250

## NOTICE.

**WE** have This Day taken over the AGENCY of the **LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.** from Messrs. **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**  
**T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.**  
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1239

## NOTICE.

**LYSON CO.**

**OWING** to the death of Mr. CHUI CHU YAN, Chief Manager of the above Firm, the only persons now authorized to Sign for the Firm are:—  
**Mr. TAM CHUUK NAM**, Sub-manager.  
**Mr. SIU KAM**, Secretary.  
whose joint Signatures are necessary to all Documents or Transactions executed for and on behalf of the Firm.  
[1921]

**THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share** for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on **TUESDAY**, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from **TUESDAY**, August 2nd, to **TUESDAY**, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**G. E. ELLAMS,**  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1197]

**HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING per Share on account of the year 1921 has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after **WEDNESDAY**, the 24th day of August, 1921, to Shareholders on the Register on **TUESDAY**, the 9th day of August, 1921, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
**W. E. ROBERTS,**  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 25th July, 1921. [1236]

**THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

ISSUE OF 400,000 FULLY-PAID BONUS SHARES.

**THE** Issue of 400,000 Fully-paid Bonus Shares (which was authorized at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th January, last) at the rate of two fully-paid new Shares in respect of every five Shares held, has now been allotted.

Applications from Holders of Share Warrants to Receive will be received at the Transfer Office of the Indian Mining Administration. Applications must be made in person or through a Banker or other duly authorized Agent and must be accompanied by the Warrants to Bearers, in respect of which the Application is made, with Coupon No. 18 to 20 intact. These Coupons must not be detached.

Applications through the Post cannot be dealt with.

**W. S. NATHAN,**  
Agent & General Manager.  
[1235]

## WARNING.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the exclusive exhibition rights for China of the Charles Chaplin film called "THE KID" is the property of the First National Exhibitors Circuit and that these rights have not been sold or leased to any person or firm in China.

Proceedings will be taken against anybody exhibiting fraudulent or stolen copies of this film in China.

**A. KRISSEL,**  
Counsel for  
First National Exhibitors Circuit.  
Shanghai, July 20th, 1921. 1249

**IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT SWATOW, CHINA.**

In re Estate of **ALBERT L. WATERS** deceased.

**CAUSE NO. 1**  
**ESTATE NO. 1.**

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

**PURSUANT** to an Order of said Court, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** to all persons having claims against the Estate of **ALBERT L. WATERS**, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Swatow, China, on or before January 27th, 1922, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

**P. D. KINCAID,**  
Administrator.  
Swatow, China, July 28th, 1921. 1248

## INTIMATION

## MORNY FACE POWDER

## TOILET WATERS

## PERFUMES

## DUSTING POWDERS

## SOAPS

**We have just received a shipment of the above from**

**MORNY FRERES LTD, of**

**London and Paris.**

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,**

**HONGKONG DISPENSARY**

Telephone 18.

**HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C.**  
**LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

**The Daily Press.**

Hongkong, August 4th, 1921.

## SIMPLY A MATTER OF DEGREE!

It is somewhat interesting to read, in the full report of the case before the Court of Appeal of Aksionairnyye, etc. v. Sagar (37 T.L.R. 777), what Lord Justice SCOTT said with regard to the contention that the act of the Bolshevik Government in confiscating private property was "in its nature, so immoral and so contrary to the principles of justice as recognised by this country, that the Courts of this country ought not to pay any attention to it." He said, in effect: "What right have we to stigmatize the act of the Bolshevik Government as immoral and unjust when our own elected Government is doing practically the same thing? British citizens who may contribute to the State more than half their income in income-tax and super-tax, and a large proportion of their capital in death duties, with the fear of a capital levy hanging over their heads, can hardly declare a foreign State immoral which considers (though, we may think, wrongly) that to vest individual property in the State, as representing all the citizens, is the best form of proprietary right."

This was the case which decided the practicability of the Trade Agreement made between Great Britain and Russia, the Court of Appeal reversing a previous decision by Mr. Justice ROZBY which confiscated gold tendered for payment might be seized by the original owners. It was held in the original case that, the Soviet Government not being recognised de facto, the only owners who could be recognised were those who established their claim satisfactorily in the British Courts. The decision reached by the Court of Appeal follows on the British Government's recognition of the Soviet Government as the de facto Government of Russia. The appeal, which concerned a deal conducted in London by Mr. KRASSIN last August, was brought by Messrs. JAMES SAGAR &

Co., a firm of timber importers, who purchased from the Russian Government a quantity of veneer which was confiscated from a Russian firm.

Lord Justice SCOTT, in the course of his judgment, said: "I do not feel able to come to the conclusion that the legislation of a State recognised by my Sovereign as an independent sovereign State is so contrary to moral principle, that the Judges ought not to recognize it. The responsibility for recognition or non-recognition, with the consequences of such, rests on the political advisers of the Sovereign, and not on the judges." The whole idea to be gleaned from the judgment is that, our political advisers having decided to recognize the Bolshevik Government, with the necessary consequence that such recognition meant also the recognition of the validity of any acts of that Government, our judges could not refuse to abide by that decision; more especially as the acts complained of were not altogether different from the acts of our own Government. The only difference is that, while the Bolshevik Government confiscated the whole of an individual's property above a certain value, our Government confiscated the greater portion of a wealthy individual's property, and a fear exists that it might yet confiscate, if not the whole, then a great deal more of such wealthy individual's property—thus showing that there is, after all, very little difference between the legislation of the Bolsheviks and that of our Parliamentary representatives. If we cannot call the latter immoral and unjust, we cannot so call the former!

To-day is the seventh anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany.

The Peking-Tsientsu aerial mail has been suspended because of the Aeronautical Department's lack of funds.

A labourer was killed in the shipyard at Kowloon Dock on Tuesday through falling to the bottom of the dock while scraping the side of a ship.

Twenty million dollars' worth of chandu (opium) was sold in the F.M.S. during 1920 as against seventeen millions worth in 1919. The price was, of course, increased.

There was a great demand from the Botanic Gardens last year for the smaller varieties of Maiden-hair ferns, small flowering trees, shrubs and Bamboo Palms (*Chrysalidocarpus*), the total number of plants sold being 1,935.

It is interesting to read that eighty flowering shrubs and 100 Ficus creepers were planted on Crown Land at Wanchai Gap last year at the expense of a building contractor who had damaged the wild trees and shrubs, there.

It is reported in a Shanghai paper that "the official in charge of executions" has arrived from Hongkong to hang a Chinese who has been sentenced to death by the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for the murder of two Chinese in connection with a robbery from a store.

Last week there were notified six cases of plague (four fatal); two of enteric fever (one British; four of cerebro spinal fever (two fatal); one of puerperal fever (fatal) and five deaths from influenza, all Chinese; and five cases of paratyphoid fever, one Japanese, and three Chinese.

The Shanghai Bankers Association is reported to have sent a protest to the Cabinet at Peking against the decision to raise a loan of \$30,000,000. The ground of their objection is that the securities offered are not dependable while the uses to which the proceeds of the loan are to be applied are too vaguely stated.

A Northern contemporary remarks that summer holiday-makers from China and French Indo-China seem to be keeping away from Japan this year, and the hotels report a "general slump" in applications from people in China who usually come here for the summer vacation. Police reports from Hakone, Miyazaki, Itoya and Karuizawa say at present there are not as many holiday makers there as last year, and the majority are Japan residents.

By the instruction of His Excellency the Governor, a large quantity of seed of "Jaki" Fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) from the two specimen trees in the Old and New Gardens was collected last year from the largest fruits and sown. The Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department reports that the whole of the seeds germinated and about 500 young plants were raised for planting on the island and in the New Territories.

Chinese in Hankow are highly indignant over the high-handed manner in which the Japanese Consul-General is said to be attempting to extend the Japanese Settlement by enclosing forcibly a strip of land outside the Settlement limits. In view of the gravity of the matter, which may serve as a precedent to the detriment of China, a demonstration will be made by the people under the leadership of the Hankow Federated Citizens Union, Hankow and Wuchang Students Association, etc., says a Hankow message.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department mentions that about 5,504,100 square feet were cleared of undergrowth around houses in various parts of the Colony in connection with anti-malarial measures last year. At Mount Davis an area of 118,125 square feet of Crown Land was cleared by the Military Authorities under the supervision of a forester. 423,130 square feet of undergrowth were cleared for the Public Department in connection with the formation of new roads.

Those who suffer from "Hay Fever" will be interested to learn from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department that the removal of the flowers of the common Privet, *Ligustrum sinense*, has become part of the regular programme of the Department. The pollen from the flowers of this plant, which is very readily carried by the wind, is said to be the chief cause of "Hay Fever." All the flowers were removed last year from plants in the vicinity of houses and in many cases whole plants were destroyed.

Dr. Phillip Tyan, who for some time has been Counsellor of the Office of Foreign Affairs, has been nominated for appointment as Minister to Cuba. The Chinese Government has had considerable difficulty in handling Cuban matters. These are supposed to be under the direction of the Minister to Mexico but it is too far away and it places too great a burden on the Minister in Mexico. Many cases have arisen which required the personal attention of a Minister in Havana and the new post was accordingly created. Dr. Tyan is a graduate of Cambridge, and is well known in diplomatic circles. The post of Counsellor to the Foreign Office will be filled by Mr. Tsao Yung-hsiang.

The Report of the Superintendent of Prisons in Hongkong for the year 1920, shows that 5,133 prisoners were received in the prison during the year. This showed a decrease of 50 compared with the record for 1919. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny, the number being 1,170 against 1,048 for the previous year. The number of "Revenue Grade" prisoners admitted to prisons was 2,268. Convictions under the Opium Ordinance amounted to 367, and convictions under the Gambling Ordinance for 186. The highest figure in a list of 63 "Revenue Grade" offences for which imprisonment was imposed was 434 for Hawking without a licence. 174 prisoners were whipped by order of the Courts. There were nine executions during the year.

## BURGLARS BUSY.

## THREE DWELLING HOUSES ENTERED.

Two thefts from dwelling houses, reported from Kowloon, are thought to have been committed by house boys.

Mr. Cuff, head guard of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, returned home on Tuesday, from duty, to find that his room had been entered and a locked box opened by means of a duplicate key. His "Smith" revolver and another 30 rounds of 33 ammunition, another revolver (name of maker unknown) and nine rounds of 32 ammunition, the property of Mr. Winyard—who lives in the same quarters, were stolen. The thief also broke open a drawer in the chest of drawers and took two pairs of winter uniform trousers, and a brass coffee pot worth \$5. Mr. Cuff suspects his house boy, who has absconded.

No. 24, Dock Terrace, the residence of Mr. J. C. McLeggan, draughtsman, of the Kowloon Dock, was entered on Monday night through the front door which had been accidentally left unlocked. Two \$100 notes were stolen from the pocket of a pair of trousers. Mr. McLeggan suspects a Chinese youth whom he dismissed from his service recently.

On Tuesday, while Mr. S. Hope, draughtsman, of the Tai Koo Dock, was in the office, his house, No. 6, Stanley Terrace, was entered by a thief who forced the bedroom door and the drawer of a desk, and stole \$200 in notes and jewellery worth \$30.

## JEWELLER'S SHOP RAIDED. STREET FIRING IN YAUMATI.

There were exciting happenings in Yaumati at eight o'clock. Tuesday night when a jeweller's shop was robbed by thieves and shots were fired in an encounter with the police.

The premises of the Wo Hing goldsmith's shop in Shanghai Street were locked for the night when three men, armed with revolvers, entered. While one man covered the accountant, who was sitting behind the counter, the other two fired one shot each in order to intimidate the shop-people. With the folks safely locked in the kitchen, the robbers smashed the glass top of the counter with the handles of their revolvers and helped themselves to jewellery worth \$3,000. After binding the accountant they escaped in the direction of Kanam Street. Lance-Sergeant Cargill and Chinese Sergeant 135, who were attracted by the revolver shots, arrived just in time to see the robbers escaping. The robbers ran towards the Peking Theatre from the rear of which they climbed the hill in the direction of King's Park. The pursuers fired at the fugitives and the latter replied with a couple of volleys and then disappeared under cover of the darkness.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate, General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 3rd, 12 noon.

Typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. 14 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

Typhoon in about 120 deg. Long. E. 13 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## BASEBALLERS ACQUITTED.

## RECEIVE OVATION FROM CROWD.

CHICAGO, August 3rd.

Seven professional baseballers, who were alleged to have accepted bribes from gamblers to lose certain games in last year's series of baseball matches for the Championship of the World, and two men accused of giving such bribes have been found "not guilty" after six weeks' trial.

The crowd gave an ovation to the accused after the verdict.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## SILESIAN PROBLEM.

## SCOPE OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 3rd.

While authorities in London are of the opinion that the Supreme Council will confine its attention to the Silesian question and will be of the briefest duration, Paris messages show that the French contemplate a protracted council of the widest scope.

Le Matin says that, besides Belgium, invitations will probably be sent to Yugoslavia, Poland and Roumania, while, if the discussions on the Near Eastern question develop, Greece will be heard.

Contrary to Mr. Lloyd George's belief, expressed in the House of Commons, yesterday, Le Matin says it is doubtful whether the experts will finish their labours as regards Upper Silesia before the meeting of the Council. Hence, the decisions of the Council as regards Silesia will probably merely be provisional. Le Matin anticipates that the Council is bound to take steps to save the famine-stricken population of Russia.

## SATISFACTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 1st.

The papers are unanimous in expressing satisfaction at the complete agreement between Great Britain and France over Silesia. The Supreme Council is to meet on August 8th in Paris or Boulogne.

M. Briand has wired to the Ambassador in Berlin to join his British and Italian colleagues in requesting Germany to prepare for the conveyance of Allied troops to Silesia—Havas.

## INDIAN BOYCOTT.

## MR. GANDHI'S DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuters Bombay correspondent says that, in the presence of thousands of people including many delegates to the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Gandhi lighted a bonfire of an enormous heap of clothes made of foreign cloth, in accordance with the Nationalist campaign to encourage the revival of home spinning.

## CARPENTIER-GIBBON FIGHT.

## VENUE AND DATE OF CONTEST.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

Tex Rickard announces that the Carpenter-Gibbons fight will probably be held in Madison Square Garden late in October, or early in November.

## DEATH OF CARUSO.

## SUDDEN RELAPSE AT SORRENTO.

NAPLES, August 2nd.

Signor Caruso had a sudden relapse at Sorrento, and was brought to Naples. Four specialists, who were summoned, decided on an immediate operation for the removal of an abscess between the liver diaphragm, which had caused acute peritonitis.

## IRISH TRUCE.

## AGREEMENT BETWEEN PREMIER AND MR. DE VALERA.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it was agreed at the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera that, if the negotiations broke down, there would be reasonable notice of the termination of the truce.

## DEATH OF FRENCH SCIENTIST.

PARIS, August 2nd.

M. Perrier, ex-Director of the French Museum of National Sciences, is dead—Havas.

## ASSAULTS UPON FRENCH OFFICERS.

## ENGLISH OFFICER ARRESTS ALLEGED MURDERER.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The alleged murderer (a German) of the French Major Montalegre was arrested yesterday by an English officer. Another German assault against a French captain took place in the train between Berlin and Bremen—Havas.

## CRICKET.

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Leicester beat Northamptonshire by 183 runs.  
Middlesex beat Sussex by 359 runs.  
Kent beat Hampshire by 8 wickets.  
Derbyshire won its match against Warwickshire on the first innings, also Yorkshire against Lancashire, and Essex against Worcestershire.  
Gloucestershire defeated Somerset by one wicket.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SIBIRIAN MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions whether there were any prospects of resuming the pre-war mail routes to the Far East, Mr. Kellaway said that there were no immediate prospects of utilising the Siberian route again, as it had not yet offered the necessary conditions of speed and security.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL"]

## WRONGLY REQUISITIONED SHIPS.

## STRAITS GOVERNMENT TO PAY COMPENSATION.

SINGAPORE, August 2nd.

The Supreme Court here has given judgment in favour of the Eastern Shipping Company in an important action in which the company claimed compensation on the ground that the Government wrongly requisitioned nine of the company's ships during the war.

(The pleadings in this action were given in a recent issue of the Daily Press—Ed.)

## MURDERER EXECUTED AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

The Chinese K. Peter, who murdered two Chinese on June 5th, was executed this morning.

## HEAT WAVE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

The heat wave continues. There have been many cases of prostration, several fatal.

## WORLD'S MOST COSTLY MOTOR CAR.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

The most costly motor car in the world is being exhibited here. It cost \$35,000 gold and was ordered for Chang Tso-lin, Tachun of Manchuria.

## NEW TREES IN THE COLONY.

From the Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical Department we learn that the following trees, which are being tried for the first time in the Colony, were planted in suitable places in the Old and New Botanic Gardens: *Bauhinia candicans*, *Thuja plicata*, *Cupressus lusitanica*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *Eugenia uniflora*, *Eugenia myrsinifolia*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, and a number of new varieties of Hibiscus raised in Honolulu.

Two young plants of *Rhodoleia Champani*, two of the white-flowered variety of *Bauhinia Variegata*, one of *Ficus Granatum* and one of *Zizyphus vulgaris* were also planted.

## F.M.S. GOVERNMENT'S RUBBER POLICY.

## AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Federal Council of the Malay States the Hon. Mr. W. Duncan asked: "Will the Government, in view of the present ever production of rubber, consider the desirability of refusing to alienate any more land for rubber cultivation for a period of three years or longer?"

The Government reply was in the following terms: "The question of refusing to alienate any more land for rubber cultivation has already received the attention of the Government which is of opinion that the present depression in the rubber planting industry is due to a temporary under-consumption of rubber as a result of the world-wide depression of trade. It is thought that, for all the rubber that is likely to be produced, will probably survive. A rubber tree takes 5 or 6 years to arrive at the yielding stage; and it is confidently expected that the present depression will have passed away long before any tree that has not yet been planted can come into bearing. To refuse to alienate land for rubber cultivation for a period of three years or longer as is suggested in this question, will merely be to drive into other countries persons who are hopeful of the future of the rubber industry. Moreover, any person who is at present willing to introduce capital and to employ labour should not be turned away."

## \$10,000 A YEAR TO DRESS A MERE MAN.

The best dressed man in the world looks like one thousand dollars when he steps out formally to dinner, a Fifth Avenue clothier told the United Press.

In a year, he spends at least \$10,000 for his modern fix leaves.

Here is what they say is the best that money can buy and what it takes to buy it:

Dress suit	\$250
Top coat	125
Stuk-Hat	35
Shoes	20
Shirt	15
Stock	15
Accessories (including a little jewellery and personal incidentals)	540
Total	\$1,000

When he lays in a stock of twenty outfits for dress, street, business, dinner, afternoon, theatre, sport and motor-wear with a yachting costume, the yearly bill will run to \$10,000, it was said.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN HONGKONG.

The following information is given in the Medical and Sanitary Reports for the year 1920, just issued:

## BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chinese	1,338	737	2,117
Non-Chinese	184	153	337
Total 1920	1,522	890	2,412
Total 1919	1,462	732	2,194

This gives a general civil birth rate of 4.38 per 1,000 as compared with 4.1 in 1918 and 4.1 in 1919.

The birth-rate among the non-Chinese community was 19.78 per 1,000 as compared with 20.6 in 1919 and 22.07 in 1918.

The nationality of the non-Chinese civilian parents was as follows:—British 104, Portuguese 71, Indians 43, American 14, Malay 13, Japanese, Dutch and Filipino 6 each, Spanish and French 3 each, Siam, Brazilian, Arabian, Mauritian, Russian, Danish, Persian and Persian 1 each.

The birth-rate amongst the Chinese as calculated from the registered births was 3.69 per 1,000 as compared with 3.9 per 1,000 in 1919.

An accurate calculation of the Chinese birth-rate is impossible as many Chinese births are not registered owing to a native custom of not registering children unless they have survived for at least one month, and also owing to the constant flow of people to and from the mainland of China.

Many children of about one month of age and less are left sick at the various convents or abandoned dead in the streets, on the hillsides and in the harbour. The number of such during 1920 was 1,746.

If it be assumed that all these children were born in the Colony but not registered, this would bring the total births to 4,166 and the general birth rate to 7.61 per 1,000, while it would bring the birth-rate to 7.23 instead of 3.98 per 1,000.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked among the Chinese, there being for the year 1920, 100 males to every 100 females (215 to 100 in 1919 and 194 to 100 in 1918).

In the non-Chinese population the proportion of male to female births during 1920 was 100.6 to 100 (120 to 100 in 1919 and 102 to 100 in 1918).

## DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 12,419 (11,647 in 1919 and 13,714 in 1918).

The general death rate was 21.19 per 1,000, as compared with 23.2 in 1919 and 24.4 in 1918.

The Chinese deaths numbered 12,151, which gives a death-rate for Chinese of 22.78 per 1,000 as compared with 23.3 in 1919 and 24.5 per 1,000 in 1918.

The deaths of non-Chinese civilians numbered 268, giving a death-rate of 17.9 per 1,000 (21.9 in 1919 and 19.5 in 1918).

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—British 61, Indian 35, Portuguese 62, Japanese 41, Filipino 10, Malay 7, American 8, Eurasian 4, Polish 3, French 3, Dutch and Norwegian 2 each, Czech-Slovak, Siam, Persian, Swiss, Spanish, and Italian 1 each.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 3,373, being 31.1 per cent. of the total number of deaths as compared with 29.8 per cent. in 1919.

The deaths of children between one and five years of age were 2,448 (1,807 in 1919).

There were 40 deaths of children under one year of age amongst the non-Chinese community (25 in 1919 and 40 in 1918).

Amongst the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 3,342 (3,449 in 1919 and 4,219 in 1918) while only 2,112 births were registered.

## THE HONGKONG RENTS ORDINANCE.

## A SINGAPORE COMMENT.

The Singapore Free Press in a leader discussing the Hongkong Rents Ordinance, says:—

We have, of course, no wish to criticise any action of a neighbouring colony whose Legislative Council is more widely representative than our own. The final reason for the Bill was the great speculation that had taken place in quite recent months, and the Bill certainly does cut out the danger of buyers at inflated prices from making the tenants pay for their speculative buying. The Government hope that the measure may not interfere with building development and claim that the exemption of new buildings from the operation of the Bill will operate against that but was able to give no solid reason for this hope. As a contemporary points out, it offers no inducement to the building of Chinese tenement property, but on the contrary shakes confidence in house-building as a profitable investment, with the likelihood that the need for legislative restriction having been once admitted, there is no justification for supposing that it will not be again applied or even extended. But plainly any such measure as that of Hongkong, or of our rent board ordinance, must only be regarded as a temporary measure in a time of peculiar difficulty and emergency. Such measures do not add a single cubicle to the housing capacity of the town, but they are a temporary palliative—an unwelcome necessity—the real remedies being land development schemes wherein the Government itself shall be careful to avoid rack-renting for the land, but shall provide many new sites at a reasonable price, the provision of streets and facilities for the new habitations, in the shape of water and gas and drainage, so that building on a large scale shall be encouraged. But, of course, in the long run, any interference with the "freedom of trade" in houses must tend to discourage capital from going into that business.

## EMIGRATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

## HONGKONG STATISTICS.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the year 1920:—

The number of female and minor passengers examined and allowed to proceed abroad was 20,600 (women 13,002, girls 1,734, and boys 5,864) as compared with 8,660 in 1919.

During the year one ship carrying women and children left for South Africa and three for Mauritius.

Emigrants to Bangkok are not now brought to this office for examination. The record of the occupations of the female emigrants over 16 years of age shows that out of a total of 13,002, 4,286 were going to join relatives, 2,839 with relatives, or husbands, 733 as tailresses, 1,193 as prostitutes, 2,333 as maid-servants or nurses, 335 as cooks, 338 to work in tin mines or on plantations. There were also 1 teacher, 4 actresses, 54 hairdressers, 5 nuns and 1 repatriated by Government.

Five out of the total number of women were detained for enquiries as against 44 in 1919. Of these two were restored to their relatives, one was sent to her native place, one was married, and one sent to a convent.

## REPATRIATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

(a)—From S. Singapore:—Thirty-six (36) prostitutes who went to Singapore were sent back on the ground that they were too young to practice prostitution. They were all sent off to their destinations.

Sixteen (16) prostitutes were sent back from Singapore at their own request. Four applications were received for the recovery of women who had emigrated to Singapore. Two were found to be based on false information; the others were applications for the recovery of women who had emigrated as prostitutes. Both these latter were recovered and headed back to their relatives.

Six girls were repatriated from Singapore in connection with "trafficking" cases. Of these girls one was given in adoption as a daughter to a family in Hongkong, and the others were sent away to their homes in the country.

Four women were repatriated by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Singapore, because on various grounds they were unable to make a living in the country.

(b)—From Penang:—Five prostitutes were repatriated from Penang on the ground that they were too young to practice prostitution there.

One prostitute found in Penang in a destitute condition was repatriated to China.

One woman whose husband was killed in a motor-car accident was repatriated.

(c)—From Bangkok:—Three women who had emigrated to Bangkok, were noticed to proceed to the Straits, and were forced to become prostitutes. They were recovered and repatriated by the Straits Government.

(d)—From Java:—One woman who was unable to earn her living in Java, was repatriated, and arrangements were made by this office to have her returned to her native place.

(e)—British North Borneo:—A woman was repatriated from Jesselton, because in the opinion of the Chinese Consul and the Chinese Community she was undesirable. As all efforts to trace through the Committee of the Po-Lung-Kuk—the whereabouts of her relatives failed she was allowed to proceed to her home unaccompanied.

Prosecutions under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, undertaken by this office numbered 12 with 10 convictions as compared with 7 cases and 3 convictions in 1919.

## FORESTRY WORKS.

## DEVELOPMENT AT CHEUNG CHAU AND FANLING.

The following extracts are from the annual Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department (Mr. E. H. Brown):—

Formation of Pine Tree Plantations.—3,424 one year old pine tree seedlings were planted on the bare hills at Cheung Chau.

Forty pounds of *Pinus Massoniana* seeds were sown on the barest hills at Fanling.

On the lower slopes of the hills at Cheung Chau, about 50 lbs. of *Pinus Massoniana* and a small quantity of American Pine seeds were sown broad-cast. All grass and earth bank below Taiipo Works Department were thickly sown with *Pinus Massoniana* seeds.

Broad-leaved Trees Planted.—880 broad-leaved trees of various kinds were planted on the hills at Fanling, 250 on Lok Ma Chau Road, 141 on Castle Peak Road, 212 on the road from Bantian to Aukau, 234 on the road between Chia Wan and Castle Peak, 76 on Aukau Road and 70 on other roads in the New Territories.

Miscellaneous Planting.—The forester who is now permanently stationed at Cheung Chau has been able to prevent most of the illicit cutting of wild and planted trees there. All the trees are doing well and have much improved the appearance of the island. Many of the residents have from time to time expressed their appreciation of the tree planting scheme which is now being carried out.

The only country in the world in which we are not cordially disliked is Germany.—Dean Inge.

The coal strike is the most obviously political and revolutionary strike we have ever had.—Lord Sydenham.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

## EXTREMISTS STILL IN POWER IN THE COALFIELDS.

## AFTER THE BALLOT ON THE LONG DISPUTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 23rd.

It was confidently expected by leaders in the Press and other experts on our Labour troubles that the miners, given the opportunity to ballot, would vote to get back to the pits. But the ballot showed a majority the other way. The miners cast their votes to prolong the strike.

On the result being made known the cry went up: "What stupid and obstinate men the miners are!" No doubt they are—there are no two opinions on the point. But if this be said of the rank and file, what is to be said of the so-called leaders? They led the men out from the coalfields into the arid wilderness of unemployment, poverty, misery and untold suffering. They promised the maintenance of many things, including the nationalisation of the industry, and the maintenance of high wages although the latter meant a tax upon the State. But when these fine promises were unfulfilled, for the sufficient reason that they are incapable of realisation, being against the national sense of justice and also against economic law, the leaders found themselves at a loss.

They stood aloof from the ballot, and gave no word of advice or guidance. The extremists in the district lodges who arrange such things as a ballot had it all their own way.

If the leaders of the miners, the members of the National Executive of the Miners' Federation, had had an atom of real statesmanship they would have recognised that their hopes of getting a national wages pool cannot be fulfilled, and they would have counselled the men throughout the coalfields to vote for a resumption of work.

THE FORCE OF THE BALLOT.

It may be said that the rank and file of the miners know very well what the £10,000,000 meant to them. Why then did a majority decide against resuming work? The chief reason, no doubt, is that the ballot is a farce. If the leaders at the top had advised returning to work and leaving over the issue in dispute for negotiation later on, the ballot would have shown a majority accordingly. As this is the ballot was conducted on the old, familiar lines. There is no secrecy about a Trade Union ballot, and there is every opportunity for strong pressure to be applied by local officials to influence the voting in a desired direction.

In this instance, in accordance with the usual practice, the ballot-papers were handed round by the branch secretaries of the Trade Union lodges. There was nothing (there never is anything) to prevent a man from receiving a dozen ballot-papers and filling them all up. Recipients of ballot-papers are bluntly told how they are expected to record their vote, and to make quite sure that the men have obeyed orders, the papers are examined when they are handed in. Any man who tries to vote as he thinks fit, and not as he is instructed, becomes an object of hostility to the local gang of officials, who have it well within their power to make his life unbearable. These and other reasons, which might be given showing the tyranny that is exercised in Trade Unionism, a ballot seldom represents the true opinion of the rank and file. The chances are, as has happened in the miners' ballot, just announced, that the will of the extremists prevails. Under existing conditions a Trade Union ballot is apt to become a delusion and a snare.

RETURNING TO WORK.

Within a day or two of the result of the ballot figures being published, large number of miners were at work; with every indication that the men would drift back in batches here and there wherever the extremist elements were not too strong for independent action of the kind. The alternative is starvation for themselves and their dependents. But as to this we shall see. An attempt, like the last despairing effort of balloted and bankrupt leadership, has been made to drag in other Trade Unions and so bring about a general strike. It is the action of incendiaries who have set a block of buildings on fire and then call for help to burn down the whole town.

The response gives these madmen small encouragement. They are the bane of honest Trade Unionism and the curse of the country—extremists to a man, who have led the miners astray and would have little hope of peace until the Labour movement gets the better of this violent Communist element, in league with Bolshevism, and I am glad to note that the course of the discussions and the voting at the Trade Union Congress in session at this week show that some effort will be made to deal with the dangerous factions that have had too much influence, and power in the past.

In writing the foregoing I have been careful to refer to extremists, the advanced Socialist section in the Labour world, who are the cause of most of our troubles. All through the disastrous struggle of the miners the best men in the Miners' Federation have been out-voted every time by the extremists. Another important point is that the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation have no authority to conclude an agreement in a dispute of the kind, and without consulting the districts; and there, as already emphasised, the extreme elements stand aside and can prevent the elements already in power from endorsing a proposal made to pave the way to a resumption of work. And this, if you please, is supposed to be true democratic government in the domain of Labour!

THE COUNTRY UNDER THE STRIKE.

In regard to the coal strike and its effects on the community, an extraordinary thing is the smoothness with which life has gone on from day to day. On the surface there would appear to be no difference in many respects. The strike has not affected the habits of the people; there are, of course, inconveniences, and

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is not so easy to get round London or to travel in the country, because trade services have been curtailed. But the streets are full of people on business, pleasure bent, and there is a large volume of motor traffic.

If you want to travel outside London the difficulties are considerable. Only a skeleton service of trains is maintained. On some lines only one train is run each way on Sundays, and this applies to the main lines. On branch lines no trains at all are run. The seaside towns are practically empty. The average man and woman fears to go away from home lest he or she should be stranded by a sudden stoppage of all trains. Thousands of folk who let apartments and keep hotels at watering places will be bankrupt this year owing to the stoppage in the coal fields.

All over the country fuel and light are serious problems. Householders who possess a gas-cooker cannot obtain coal at all. It is illegal for anyone to sell to them. They must rely on gas for their needs. In some towns the gas supplies have failed, and wood has been largely used to keep the population going with fuel. Fortunately the strike has occurred at the beginning of the summer, when days are long and warm. One hears no complaints as the score of inconvenience. The strike has all through been accepted as an evil which has to be endured for a time.

THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM.

I am sure the working-classes are beginning to realise that the lavish promises held out to them cannot be fulfilled. The truth is beginning to spread that we must work out our salvation. Here we are, a country with a population of 40 millions, and on our highest economic authorities has lately warned us that during 40 weeks of each year we have to feed our working population on imported foodstuffs. We can only continue to buy these necessary supplies if we are able to sell our exports—chiefly coal and manufactures—in foreign markets.

We have, however, to sell abroad in competitive conditions; and it follows that if the cost of production of British commodities is raised above the level of the rest of the world, we shall lose our markets which have hitherto absorbed British goods. In that case we shall not







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Shanghai & Japan ports**Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific  
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FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

**LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez**

Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug., at 5 p.m.

KLEIST ... Sunday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

**HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM**

TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

**LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez****MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday**

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

**NEW YORK via PANAMA**

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

TAKAKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via OAPE,**

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

**BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.**

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

MORIOKA MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug.

**CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.**

HAKODATE MARU ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

**JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.**

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

**SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.**

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MIYO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Aug.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. K. KAMEI, Manager



REGULAR FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

**KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.**

Sailing from Hongkong.

**FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhol**

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

**FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy**

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office, No. 37, Bonham Street, West, Tel. No. 155. M. KOBAYASHI, Agent. Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

**THE GERMAN JUDGE AT LEIPZIG.**

WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR.

CONVICTION MORE IMPORTANT THAN SENTENCE.

[BY AN EYE-WITNESS.]

The British public has naturally taken great interest in the War Criminals' trials that have been held in Leipzig. The war is not yet so far behind as to enable us to be indifferent to the trials of men who inflicted innumerable brutalities upon our defenceless soldiers in German prison camps. But it was not possible for the Press at home to give more than slender accounts of the Leipzig proceedings, and hence the judgment of the British public has been influenced more by the leniency of the penalties than by the merits of the trials. This should not be so. The trials were far more important than the sentences. In my opinion it is very desirable that our public should form a fair judgment of the Leipzig trials.

I was present at the trials from beginning to end, and, happily, could follow the proceedings in German, so my impressions are at first hand. I am not going to write on what may be termed the political aspects of the trials. I will merely give my impressions of the Court as a tribunal of justice.

Under the Continental criminal procedure everything depends upon the personality of the President of the Court. He has read the witnesses' statements before the trial opens, he questions the accused, he calls and interrogates the witnesses in any order he wishes. Upon Dr. Schmidt, the President of the Court, the Imperial German Courts lay, therefore, a task of unprecedented difficulty. The German Judge party and Press were denouncing the whole proceedings. The keenest national sentiments were naturally aroused by these trials. The military adviser, General Franzke, was unashamed in his approvals of brutal treatment towards our prisoners. Dr. Schmidt, thanks to the Continental system, had it thus in his power to become a national hero with Germany's turbulent elements of the old regime. On the other hand, he could have pleased the German revolutionaries by savage attacks upon the German military system. What did he, in fact, do?

Fairplay is a British characteristic, and I should be sorry to see the British public allowing its natural indignation about the submarine trial to warp its judgment of the man upon whom lay the burden in these difficult circumstances amid the rival statements of British ex-prisoners and their German warders.

When I first saw Dr. Schmidt, a few minutes before the first trial, I confess that I was not optimistic. The face is severe. The manner of his reception of the British was very formal and a little stiff. But an hour had not passed in Court before one saw the real man. The cloak of German formality and stiffness had disappeared when the judge donned his crimson robes.

The first accused was Heinen, a rugged, unintelligent bully, who was never born to rule anybody, whose sole idea of maintaining discipline was to threaten and to strike. The first British witness was Parry—genial, good-natured, and acute, just an ordinary Englishman. After Parry's evidence the President asked the accused whether he could explain the charges. Heinen said little; Parry's story was "ausgesprochen" impossible. A few more British witnesses were called. Still Heinen maintained his haughty assurance that the idea of maintaining discipline was to threaten and to strike. The first British witness was Parry—genial, good-natured, and acute, just an ordinary Englishman. After Parry's evidence the President asked the accused whether he could explain the charges. Heinen said little; Parry's story was "ausgesprochen" impossible.

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**WEATHER REPORT.**

August 3rd, at 12.20.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &amp;c.—A depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 130 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. and Long. 130 deg. E., direction unknown.

August 3rd, at 12.22.—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately over Japan, and decreased moderately at Shanghai.

It has decreased slightly at other reporting stations, except at Quam and the Bonins where it has increased slightly.

There are indications of a typhoon about 150 miles to the north of Yap and of depressions over S.W. China, over N.E. China, over central Japan, and to the east of the Visayas.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.96 inches against an average of 52.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.  
Hongkong to Gap Rock S. winds, moderate; fair.  
Formosa Channel S.W. winds, moderate to fresh.  
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow No. 1.  
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.**

August 3rd, 1931.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	29.72	79				
Nemuro	8 a.m.	29.73					
Hakodate	8 a.m.	29.69					
Tokyo	8 a.m.	29.55					
Kochi	8 a.m.	29.60					
Nagasaki	8 a.m.	29.67					
Kagoshima	8 a.m.	29.67					
Oshima	8 a.m.	29.70					
Naha	8 a.m.	29.69					
Isigakijima	8 a.m.	29.67					
Bonin Island	8 a.m.	29.62					
Weihaiwei	8 a.m.	29.66	73	90	SSW	2	b
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.68					
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.68					
Kunming	8 a.m.	29.68					
Chungking	8 a.m.	29.68					
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.68	78	88	SSW	2	b
Gutzlaff	8 a.m.	29.68	78	88	SSW	2	b
Sharp Peak	8 a.m.	29.68	81	81	SSW	2	b
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.68	81	81	SSW	2	b
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.68	79	87	SSW	2	b
Taiwan	8 a.m.	29.75	78	88	SSW	4	b
Taipei	8 a.m.	29.74	77	88	SSW	4	b
Koshun	8 a.m.	29.71	82	88	SSW	6	b
Pescadore	8 a.m.	29.73	81	88	SSW	4	b
Canton	8 a.m.	29.69	79	90	SSW	1	b
Hongkong	8 a.m.	29.71	78	88	SSW	4	b
Gap Rock	8 a.m.	29.69			SSW	4	c
Macao	8 a.m.	29.68	79	91	S	6	c
Wuchow	8 a.m.	29.68					
Holow	8 a.m.	29.68					
Pakhoi	8 a.m.	29.68					
Phu Lien	8 a.m.	29.68	89	89	S	6	b
Fourane	8 a.m.	29.73	81	88	SSW	4	b
Capel James	8 a.m.	29.84	77	88	SSW	4	b
Aparri	8 a.m.	29.73	79	82	SSW	4	b
Dagupan	8 a.m.	29.73	79	82	SSW	4	b
Manila	8 a.m.	29.76	79	88	S	1	b
Legaspi	8 a.m.	29.73	79	82	SSW	2	b
Iloilo	8 a.m.	29.74	78	85	S	0	b
Surigao	8 a.m.	29.74	79	84	W	2	b
Cebu	8 a.m.	29.76			S	4	b
Yap	8 a.m.	29.76			S	4	b
Laoan	8 a.m.	29.81	78	86	SW	2	b

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

"This is the man who flirted with women," said the outraged Hun-let, who had met such infamous conduct with blows. "Nai nai!" said the President promptly. "He is a man. It's not so bad," and he smiled upon the bashful witness. He at least understood human nature.

Dr. Schmidt could appreciate a joke. One prisoner had twice escaped and had been caught, only to be most brutally knocked about by the bully Heinen. He was asked how he concealed his map and compass when searched. The witness explained. He was the sort of boy who was born for adventure. He had a most winning smile. He won Dr. Schmidt, who believed every word he said, despite Heinen's vehement denials.

Nothing showed Dr. Schmidt more clearly than his reception of evidence in which complaints were made about food. Picture the scene—it is well to try to look into the mind of one's opponent. England had been blockading Germany (with perfect justice in the opinion of every Englishman); Germans had been deprived of all luxuries and of many necessities; largely thanks to the blockade Germany had lost the war. Now British ex-prisoners came to Germany with complaints that they did not get coffee when, in fact, nobody in Germany then had coffee and even now only the rich can afford it—it is only fair to say that such complaints were made incidentally only, and did not form a leading part of the case. The German Press was jeering at such complaints. Defending counsel made great play with them, so did General Franzke. Dr. Schmidt would only have been human if he had lost his temper; he too, had been deprived of coffee. But he remained serene. The complaints about food were properly investigated.

It is well that our public should know something of Dr. Schmidt as a man and as a judge. *Observer.*

**INDO-CHINA**

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

MANILA	LOONGSANG	Fri.	5th Aug.	3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Fri.	5th Aug.	3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	WINGSANG	Sun.	7th Aug.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WAISHING	Sun.	7th Aug.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW	LOKSANG	Tues.	9th Aug.	8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	LEESANG	Tues.	9th Aug.	10 a.m.
TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Tues.	9th Aug.	Noon
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Tues.	9th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	TUNGSHING	Wed.	10th Aug.	Noon

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

**BORNEO LINE.**—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, s.s. "KUMSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

**TIENSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 5th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

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**U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.****OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.	21st Aug.
M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARFF"	30th Sept.	30th Sept.
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	10th Oct.

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARA"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	6th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARA"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASA, ARA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

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ALWAYS READY FOR

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Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each, deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

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For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.**

No. 8, Bunko, Kobe.



## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS

August 2nd.

*Alfred*, British str., 4,295 tons, Capt. Gloosop, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Thongchoe*, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. F. A. Lovegrove, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Soga Maru*, Japanese str., 1,432 tons, Capt. S. Sazumi, from Canton.—Y. Sato & Co.

*Taipei*, Chinese str., 1,044 tons, Capt. Z. Maanki, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Hong.

*Earl*, British str., 1,381 tons, Capt. W. McDonald, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

*Huayima Maru*, Japanese str., 683 tons, Capt. F. Seigimoto, from Singapore, Yamashita, S.S. Co.

August 3rd.

*China*, American str., 3,186 tons, Capt. F. W. Wise, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.

*Borealis*, British str., 2,691 tons, Capt. H. Davies, from Singapore, with oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

*Thoyama*, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. H. G. Walker, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

*Hailong*, British str., 1,108 tons, Capt. Wilson Cooper, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

*Vacor*, American str., 1,621 tons, Capt. W. Appel, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

*Kitau Maru*, Japanese str., 1,351 tons, Capt. M. Nakamura, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Order.

*St. Albans*, British str., 5,000 tons, Capt. Smith, from Manila, with a general cargo.—E. & A. Line.

## CLEARANCES

August 3rd.

*Clicia*, for Port Legat.

*Kaifong*, for Hoihow.

*Kwangshah*, for Shanghai.

*Lake Fiddling*, for Singapore.

*Matheson*, for Bangkok.

*Shinto Maru*, for Takao.

*Soga Maru*, for Haiphong.

*St. Albans*, for Yokohama.

*Yuzuma Maru*, for Wakamatsu.

## PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hailong*, on August 3rd:—Mr. D. J. Lewis and Mr. P. Boutsos.

Per s.s. *St. Albans*, on August 3rd:—Mr. Fischell, Mr. Le Roche, Mr. Buys, Mrs. Jones, Miss Laurence and Miss Deakin.

Per s.s. *Kitau Maru*, on August 3rd:—Mrs. A. Stuyvenberg, Mr. H. Wallis, Mr. J. Wisler, Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Miss Taylor, Mr. A. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Braxwell, Mr. T. Lorenzo, Mr. R. Bussan, Mr. H. L. Carnegie, Mr. W. Lekhn.

Per s.s. *China*, on August 3rd:—Mrs. C. Baker, Mr. S. G. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Curran, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Flohi, Mr. J. Fisher, Mr. F. Forrest, Mr. E. A. Hopson, Mr. G. W. Ford, Mr. C. C. Staples, Mr. E. F. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wubben, Mr. E. S. Hoddington.

## STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The s.s. *Euryptus* (Blue Funnel line) left Manila on the 2nd inst., for Liverpool, Gouma and Marseilles via Hongkong. She is due here on the 5th inst. and will sail on the 8th inst., at daylight.

The s.s. *Helena* (Blue Funnel line) left Taipei on August 2nd, via Hongkong, and is due here to-day. She will sail for Boston and New York via Suez on August 6th.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Kalgan* left Shanghai for this port on August 2nd, at 2 p.m., and is due here on August 5th, at about 7 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on August 2nd, at 4.30 p.m. left there on August 3rd, at 5 a.m., and is due at Nagasaki on August 4th, at 5 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Monteagle* arrived at Yokohama on August 3rd, at 7.30 a.m., and was to leave there on August 4th, at midnight. She is due at Hongkong on August 14th, at 7 a.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED

*Ascanius* (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.

*Junera* (P. & O.), due August 6th, about 8 p.m.

*Empress of Russia* (Blue Funnel), due August 20th.

*Empress of Russia*, due August 11th, 8 a.m.

*Eumaeus* (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.

*Euryptus* (Blue Funnel), due September 3rd.

*Glaucus* (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.

*Hakodate Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 8th.

*Hakata Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 7th.

*Inaba Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 18th.

*Kamo Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.

*Monteagle*, due August 11th.

*Wingchow* (Blue Funnel), due August 7th.

*Krotoslaus* (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.

*Pyrrhus* (Blue Funnel), due September 5th.

*Taiyo Maru* (T.K.K.), due August 5th.

*Toiyuan*, from Australia, due August 20th.

*Tango Maru* (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due August 18th.

*Teucer* (Blue Funnel line), due August 9th.

## ON SALE

HONGKONG HANDBOOK REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1919.

Revised by the Members

PRICE ... .. \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 3rd

	Previous Day	On 3rd	On 4th
Barometer	29.71	29.71	29.68
Temperature	86	81	85
Humidity	73	79	71
Wind Direction	WSW	SW	SW
Force	3	4	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open-air Temperature on 2nd, 87

Lowest open-air Temperature on 3rd, 81

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 4th to August 10th, 1921.

High Water. Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thur.	4	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 31	3 9	4 14	2 5
Fri.	5	10 31	3 9	4 14	2 5
		11 13	5 0	4 33	3 3
Satur.	6	10 48	7 4	4 51	3 3
		11 58	8 8	5 31	3 3
Sun.	7	1 46	8 8	5 31	3 3
		1 46	5 2	6 5	1 3
Mon.	8	0 47	6 1	6 30	1 9
		1 26	5 4	7 2	1 9
Tues.	9	1 32	5 3	7 31	1 9
		2 16	5 3	8 23	1 8
Wed.	10	3 44	4 7	9 15	3 0

## BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATERLEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	High Water	Low Water	W.L. over recorded	W.L. under recorded	W.L. at 10 A.M.	W.L. at 10 A.M.
Wachow W. River	+79.50	-2.45	34.00			
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	-0.80	6.40	8.90		
Linkongchow N. River	+57.00		5.20	4.80		
Samsui N. River	+27.25	-8.00	4.90	9.00		
Sheshing E. River	+15.15	-0.98	1.12	0.49		

30.6 feet on July 31st.

G. W. OLIVERSON, Engineer-in-Chief.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT. APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
BOSTON & NEW YORK via Suez	Celtic Prince	Brit.	Furueas, (Far East) Ltd.	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK via Boston	Helena	Rite.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 6th inst.
NEW YORK & or Boston via PANAMA	Belldower	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Lyons Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Nile	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 5th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Encourer	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Siberia Maru	Jap.	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
SEATTLE, Tacoma, Victoria & VANCOUVER	Silver State	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	About 18th inst.
SEATTLE & Victoria via J. Ports, SHANGHAI, &c.	Tashimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SEATTLE, Tacoma, Victoria, VANCOUVER &c.	West Jester	Am.	Frank Waterhouse & Co.	About 25th inst.
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	West Lion	Am.	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 30th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 18th inst.
VICTORIA, SHANGHAI & VANCOUVER	Monteagle	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst.
VICTORIA, SHANGHAI, SEATTLE & Tacoma	Fr-test Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th inst.
Yokohama, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & Tacoma	Japan	Brit.	P. & O. E. L. & A. L.	On 6th inst., at 11 A.M.
MARSHALLS & LONDON via Suez, PANAMA &c.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	About 18th inst.
MARSHALLS & LONDON via Suez, PANAMA &c.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 5 P.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, PENANG, &c.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW	Kassaka	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 11th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	Calchas	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst.
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glomede	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	About 2nd Sept.
PORTLAND	Abercrombie	Am.	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 22nd inst.
HAMBURG, LONDON, HUL & ROTTERDAM	Tottori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst.
HAVE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL	Cyclops	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst.
SOUTHERN AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 6th inst.
AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SHANGHAI	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, Cebu, BRINDISI, VENICE, &c.	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SINGAPORE	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SANDAKAN	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
CALCUTTA & RANGOON via SHANGHAI & PENANG	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
CALCUTTA via STRAITS & RANGOON	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, &c.	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & YOKOHAMA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
TIENTSIN	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
JAPAN	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI & SWATOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOT & FOCHOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOT & FOCHOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOT & FOCHOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SWATOW, AMOT & FOCHOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
HAIPHONG via HONKOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
HAIPHONG via HONKOW	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOT	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOT	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
JAVA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
JAVA	Edessa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst.

## VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. C. W. Anderson  
Mr. B. E. Barah  
Mr. J. E. de Beane  
Mr. E. R. Bellio  
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Benson  
Mr. Blackburn  
Mr. W. E. Brown  
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Mr. I. Calder  
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Mr. C. H. Dakera  
Mr. Sarah Dewar  
Mr. J. A. Dykman  
Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Ewin  
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Eng. Capt. H. S. Garwood, R.N.  
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Mr. W. J. Grimman  
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Capt. T. H. Hall  
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Mr. K. H. van Hensden  
Mrs. P. S. Hemmelt  
man  
Mrs. Hon. East  
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Horns  
Mrs. W. D. Inman and child  
Mr. Anthony Jenkins  
Mr. A. Jenkins  
Mr. E. M. Joseph

## REFUGEE BAY HOTEL.

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Mr. E. C. Drake  
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Miss Geare  
Mr. & Mrs. Geare  
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Mr. E. Agor  
Mr. F. K. Becke  
Mr. J. W. Brown  
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Budge  
Mr. & Mrs. D. Clark  
Mr. Choi Shing  
Master Choi Shing  
Mr. T. G. Coomes  
Mr. E. G. Culhane  
Mr. E. D. Davis  
Mr. & Mrs. A. Davis  
Mr. W. A. Eustace  
Mr. W. Eustace  
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Mr. & Mrs. Hawley  
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Mr. & Mrs. Keelman  
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Mr. & Mrs. Lovegrove  
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Mrs. T. Jacquemin  
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Mr. & Mrs. W. Armstrong  
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Mr. R. E. O. Bird  
Mr. F. Bonill  
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Lt. C. H. Carne  
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Maj. G. J. Chapman  
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Eng.-Comdr. W. Dawson  
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Mrs. E. Robinson  
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Mr. W. M. Hill  
Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Hood  
W. & children  
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## HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Incorporated with the CHUNG NGOI SUN P.O.

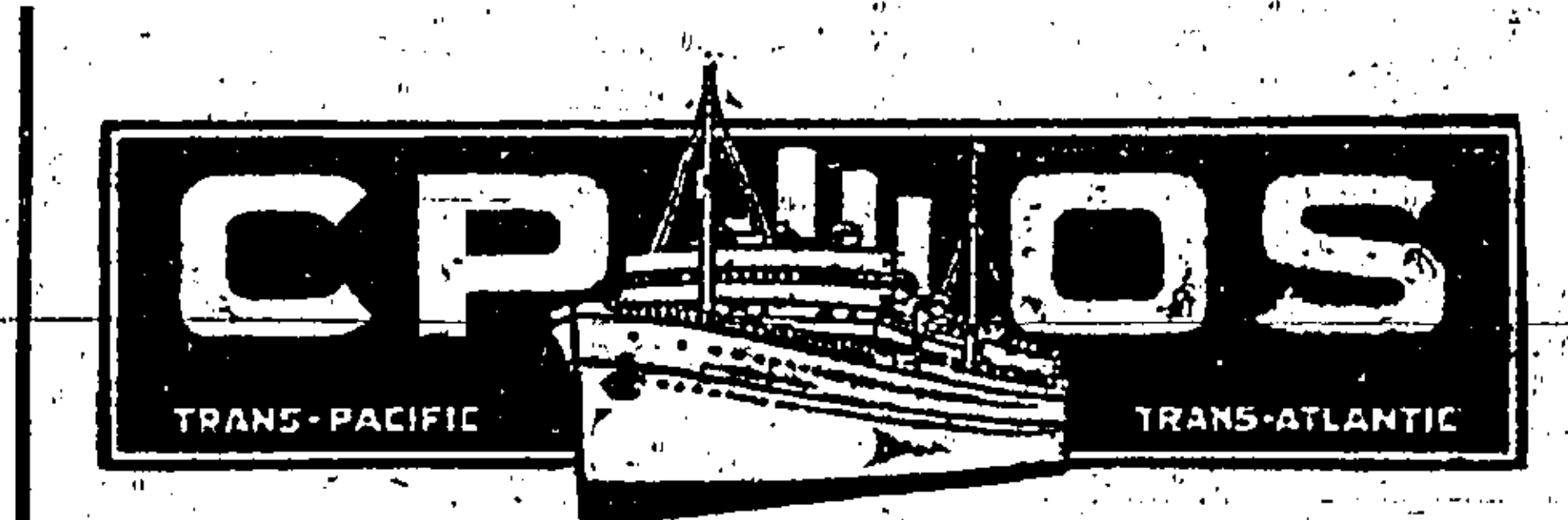
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## HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Mellita	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 24
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

AMERICAN STEAMERS

"EMPIRE STATE" ... .. Noon, Aug. 31st.

## SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

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Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

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San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bizerta, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; GLASGOW

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 11th Aug.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

S.S. "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; GLASGOW

S.S. "KENFUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

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or to Bains &amp; Co., CANTON

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AND

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Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th Aug.

S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th Aug.

S.S. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

\* Calls at Boston

[Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.]

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## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION  
For Steamers To Sail

HONGKONG, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 4th Aug.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 5th Aug.	11 A.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 6th Aug.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"ICHANG"	On 6th Aug.	4 P.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 7th Aug.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOK	"CHUAN"	On 9th Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SICHUAN"	On 9th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 11th Aug.	Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 13th Aug.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are loaded in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wooning.

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## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"HAILONG"	—	Capt. W. Couper	FRIDAY	Aug. 5th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. W. O. Fennimore	TUESDAY	Aug. 9th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	—	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY	Aug. 12th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
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## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, OXYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug. 11 A.M.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	19th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANELA"	7,300	31st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
		11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN"	6,100	18th Aug.	Calcutta via Straits
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## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Aug. 10 A.M.	Yokohama direct.
"DUNERA"	5,400	8th Aug. 10 A.M.	Shanghai only.
"ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	10th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. GOSNOLD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE &amp; CO., Agents.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

S.S. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

\* Call Marseilles

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. (PASSENGER SERVICE)

S.S. "PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

S.S. "SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

S.S. "BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service, working at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd Sept.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

S.S. "HAYRE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

S.S. "BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

KEFLUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

S.S. "KALJO MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY

S.S. "ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, [30]

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Tasmanian Ports.

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Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

## PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

Calling Shanghai &amp; Japan Ports.

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 7th	Sept. 22nd
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	Aug. 20th	—

## PASSENGER &amp; FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE &amp; HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 30th

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Sept. 6th

FOR MANILA

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mandana. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

TO

## SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

## PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

## FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

## FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 17th.

## OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mandana, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

[43]

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones

AGENTS

5th Floor

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